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City	Rate	City	Rate
Algeria	175 Dhs	London	500 Pts
Amman	100 Dhs	Madrid	160 Ptas
Baghdad	100 Dhs	Manila	500 Pts
Bangkok	100 Dhs	Mexico City	100 Pesos
Beirut	100 Dhs	Moscow	100 Rubles
Bombay	100 Dhs	Nairobi	100 Shs
Buenos Aires	100 Dhs	Rangoon	100 Kyats
Calcutta	100 Dhs	Reykjavik	100 Kronas
Cairo	100 Dhs	Riyadh	100 Rials
Canton	100 Dhs	Singapore	100 Dols
Chengdu	100 Dhs	Taipei	100 Nts
Colon	100 Dhs	Tokyo	100 Yens
Dhaka	100 Dhs	Washington	100 Dols
Hankow	100 Dhs	Zurich	100 Francs
Hong Kong	100 Dhs		

ESTABLISHED 1887

Russian Gives Clear Warning Missile Negotiations May End

By William Drozdzak

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As West German officials have fanned the missile debate here with a clear warning that Moscow will break off arms control talks once Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are deployed in Western Europe.

Leonid M. Zamyatin, a close adviser to President Yuri V. Andropov and the Central Committee's head of foreign information, said at a news conference in Moscow on Wednesday, "We do not want to take part in negotiations leading to a situation in which powerful new missiles and warheads will be stationed in Europe."

Asked if he meant that arms talks would cease if the new U.S. missiles were deployed, Mr. Zamyatin replied: "You have understood me correctly."

Mr. Zamyatin is guiding a Soviet delegation of political, trade and military specialists through an intensive week of seminars and speaking engagements here just before the West German peace movement launches a series of rallies and blockades in a last-ditch bid to stop the stationing of the first nine Pershing-2 missiles by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in December.

Dozens of Soviet emissaries have been pouring into West Germany recently, brandishing threats of a new arms race if the missiles are installed or, alternatively, offers of peace and profitable trade deals if the weapons are sidetracked.

While the impact of the Soviet propaganda barrage is difficult to discern, the growing likelihood that a compromise will not emerge from the Geneva arms talks before the December deployment deadline has heightened public sentiment in favor of delaying the missiles to provide more time for negotiations.

The Reagan administration and Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government have rejected any postponement because they believe it would relax the pressure on the Russians to reach an agreement.

But polls show that more than two-thirds of West Germans want a six-month moratorium on the missiles, an idea that has been staunchly endorsed by many leading figures among the opposition Social Democrats.

At the Geneva negotiations, the chief Soviet delegate said Wednesday that Moscow was continuing the negotiations, but he gave no indication how long the Soviet Union wanted the current round to go on, according to news agency reports.

Ambassador Yuri A. Kvisinsky, arriving for Wednesday's session after U.S. officials quoted Soviet diplomats Tuesday as saying the Soviet Union had threatened to break off the talks, was asked if the negotiations would continue or if the Soviet Union was asking for a recess.

"We are continuing," he said.

U.S. officials have said Moscow has made several threats to break off the talks if NATO deploys the missiles.

The White House has urged Moscow to continue both the talks on medium-range missiles and parallel U.S.-Soviet negotiations on strategic weapons, but insists it will be deploying the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles if no agreement is reached.

East European sources in Geneva have suggested Moscow might regard the actual arrival of the first of the new weapons, expected next month, as the cutoff date after which it will break off the talks, Reuters reported.

Mr. Kohl has again written to Mr. Andropov urging greater flexibility at the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles.

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Kakuei Tanaka with his secretary, Shigezo Hayasaka, after his sentencing in Tokyo.

Tanaka Is Convicted of Taking Bribe From Lockheed, Gets a 4-Year Term

By Sam Jameson

Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka was found guilty Wednesday of accepting a bribe from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and was sentenced to four years in prison.

Judge Mitsunori Okada also fined Mr. Tanaka 500 million yen (about \$2.2 million at the current exchange rate), the equivalent of what he said Mr. Tanaka received in 1973 and 1974 while serving as prime minister for persuading All Nippon Airways to buy 21 Lockheed airliners.

It was the first time in Japan's parliamentary history, which dates back to 1885, that a politician has been convicted of a crime committed while he was prime minister.

Mr. Tanaka said he would not resign from the Diet, the Japanese parliament, and would fight in a higher court to overturn the conviction, The Washington Post reported.

His lawyers were expected to file an immediate appeal and thus secure the release on bail of the 65-year-old kingmaker of the governing Liberal Democratic Party.

The verdict presented Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone with the biggest challenge of his political career. How he deals with a resolution in the Diet urging Mr. Tanaka to resign the seat he has held since 1947 is expected to affect the outcome of an approaching election as well as Mr. Nakasone's control over the party.

If Mr. Tanaka, who is Mr. Nakasone's chief political supporter, does not resign, all the opposition parties are expected to take part in a boycott of the Diet.

Mr. Tanaka, although nominally an independent, controls a faction of 118 Liberal Democrats in the Diet, making up 28 percent of the party's members in the two houses.

Judge Okada found four co-defendants guilty along with Mr. Tanaka. They are Toshio Enomoto, 57, Mr. Tanaka's former secretary; Hiro Yamada, 73, former chairman of the Marubeni Corp., a large trading company; and Toshi Haru Okubo, 69; and Hiroshi Ito, 56, former Marubeni managing director. The three officials of Marubeni, which was Lockheed's agent in Japan, were accused of offering the bribe to Mr. Tanaka and delivering the money to Mr. Enomoto.

Mr. Hiyanama was sentenced to two and a half years in prison and Mr. Ito to two years. Mr. Enomoto was sentenced to a suspended prison term of one year and Mr. Okubo to a suspended two-year term.

In anticipation of a guilty verdict, applications were made to police throughout the country for 230 rallies and demonstrations to be held Wednesday to denounce Mr. Tanaka and demand his resignation, the National Police Agency reported. Sponsors of the rallies said that they expected 350,000 people to attend.

The police mobilized a special force of 1,300 officers to maintain order at the court building. An additional 150 policemen were assigned to guard Mr. Tanaka's walk-in home in the Meguro section of Tokyo.

In the trial, which began in January 1977, Mr. Hiyanama testified that he had told Mr. Tanaka of Lockheed's willingness to offer the 500 million yen bribe.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Lebanon Sets Political Talks For Next Week

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The government of President Amin Gemayel formally invited the leaders of Lebanon's warring factions Wednesday to a national reconciliation conference Oct. 20.

However, heavy fighting between the Lebanese Army and Druze militiamen outside Beirut, as well as reservations put forward by some of the parties invited to the talks, raised questions on whether the meeting could be held on time, if at all.

In one of the worst violations of the cease-fire that went into effect Sept. 26, the Lebanese Army and anti-government Druze militiamen traded fire with heavy artillery and rocket-propelled grenades around the town of Souk al-Gharb, seven miles southeast of Beirut, a Lebanese Army spokesman reported.

Army sources said six soldiers were wounded, two of them seriously, in the artillery duel, which began to taper off after sunset.

In the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli, at least eight people were killed and 15 wounded in 24 hours of fighting between communists and Sunni Moslem fundamentalists, Reuters reported.

Despite the cease-fire violations, however, the government pressed ahead with efforts to convene the national reconciliation dialogue.

The state-run National News Agency said that Mr. Gemayel had instructed the governors of Lebanon's different provinces to extend invitations to Lebanese factional leaders in their areas.

The government announced that the venue of the meeting would be the al-Fatih hotel in Beirut, but it was not announced until 24 hours before it takes place for security reasons.

Besides the security concerns, however, there was still no agreement on where it should be held.

The Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, refuses to attend the meeting if it is held, as the government wants, in the presidential palace in Baabda because he feels his life might be endangered by travel to and from the Beirut area.

[It said reports on the fighting Wednesday said as many as 40 people were killed but that the exact toll was impossible to check because of the intensity of the battles. The sources said that most casualties were among the Communist Party, which lost all but one of its Tripoli offices to militiamen of the Islamic Liberation Movement.]

[The movement is fiercely opposed to Syria and allied to loyalists in the al-Fatih guerrilla group of the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, Yasser Arafat, who arrived in Tripoli recently from Tunisia to join his followers.]

Reagan Signs Compromise

President Ronald Reagan, saying he does not "cede any of the authority vested in me under the constitution," signed Wednesday a compromise with Congress authorizing him to keep U.S. Marines in Lebanon for 18 months, United Press International reported from Washington.

This resolution provides important support for the United States presence and policies in Lebanon, Mr. Reagan said, "and facilitates the pursuit of U.S. interests in that region on the bipartisan basis that has been the traditional hallmark of American foreign policy."

The resolution grew out of congressional concern over whether the continued presence of the 1,200 Marines in the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon was in compliance with the 1973 War Powers Resolution.

One section of the law requires troops to be withdrawn within 90 days from an area of hostilities or imminent hostilities in the absence of authorization from Congress.

Despite the deaths of four Marines in sectarian fighting, Mr. Reagan rejected a finding by Congress that the timetable was triggered by the Aug. 29 deaths of two Marines.

EC Puts 10-Day Freeze On Some Farm Subsidies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Community announced Wednesday a 10-day freeze on some agricultural subsidies to save the group from running out of money.

The European Commission is scheduled to discuss the financial crisis when it meets Friday, and it may extend the freeze, according to a spokesman who declined to be identified.

Officials from several delegations said that if the freeze is extended through year's end, the EC will save \$255 million to \$297 million.

EC officials said payments would be withheld on a broad range of items, including dairy products, wine, cereals, beef, olive oil and sugar. They said the subsidies involved are those paid to private export companies that buy produce and ship it abroad. The only farmers likely to be directly involved are those who belong to Italian olive-oil cooperatives that do their own exporting, the officials said.

The freeze underscored the financial crisis facing the European Community and its \$13.6-billion farm program. With a strict limit on how much each country contributes to the budget, the trading group has run out of cash because the agricultural program requires automatic outlays regardless of how much is produced.

The commission has been warning member governments and the European Parliament for months that funding would run out before the end of the year.

News of a subsidy freeze came first from Athens on Monday, but the decision was overruled Tuesday by Gaston Thorn, president of the commission. However, the pressure of events compelled the commission to decide on the emergency action Tuesday night.

Christopher Tugendhat, the budget commissioner, said that the commission was forced to act quickly and under difficult circumstances Tuesday night to avoid what he called pre-emptive measures by third parties. Political sources said this was a reference to the commission's alarm that producers and traders would anticipate any freeze and rush in with applications for advances.

The European Commission's decision to suspend payments of farm export subsidies met with an angry response from members of the European Parliament, meeting in Strasbourg, France, to debate a supplementary budget.

Charles Delatte, a French member of the Parliament's Liberal group, said the commission's action amounted to "some kind of blackmail" against the Parliament and placed undue pressure on the farm products market.

David M. Curry, a British Conservative member, said the commission's signals from the commission before it acted Tuesday revealed "dismay and incompetence."

He accused the commission of spreading panic among European farmers and the commodities market.

Some members expressed concern about whether the community's agricultural budget will be able to cover spending through year's end even with the additional \$1.6 billion in funding the Parliament is considering.

They said the commission appeared to be attempting to force the Parliament to accept unchanged the supplementary budget proposal of the Council of Ministers. Sources in the Parliament said they did not believe most members would submit to such pressure.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Omissions Alleged in Aquino Inquiry General's Report Said to Ignore Possible Army Role

By Bob Secor

Los Angeles Times Service

MANILA — The disbanding Monday of a panel looking into the murder of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. leaves the investigation to government detectives whose findings to date have been riddled with omissions and inconsistencies, a source involved in the inquiry says.

The man said that some of the conclusions reached by the chief government investigator, Major General Prospero Olivas, "make me sick to my stomach."

For instance, he said, the latest confidential report on the case prepared by General Olivas flatly states that Mr. Aquino was shot Aug. 21 by a professional killer, Rolando Galman, although evidence indicates that it could not be ruled out that a soldier was the killer.

The source agreed to discuss problems with the investigation as long as his name was not disclosed.

The new allegation followed a disclosure Monday by the deputy counsel of the investigating panel. The lawyer, Amadeo Sano, said that a test that could show gunpow-

der burns had proved positive on the hands of two soldiers. Military authorities had said that both soldiers were maimed when they escorted Mr. Aquino off an airplane moments before he was shot.

That information was omitted from the Olivas report that was delivered last month to the special investigating commission appointed by President Ferdinand E. Marcos to supervise the Aquino investigation. The report was leaked to the press Monday.

Mr. Marcos had appointed the commission to ally suspicions that the government might try to cover up something in the investigation. But the political opposition said that most pundits were closely tied to the president, and predicted that the panel would produce a whitewash.

When they resigned Monday, the commission members urged Mr. Marcos to revamp it in such a way as to satisfy skeptics. He has promised to consider the suggestions.

Mr. Aquino, Mr. Marcos's chief rival for power, was killed as he was being led by soldiers from an airplane that had brought him back from three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

The Olivas report on the killing shows that the military investigation has been less than thorough, said the source, who has closely studied both the report and evidence in the case.

For example, the source noted, the report concludes that Mr. Olivas rushed Mr. Aquino from behind on the airport tarmac and shot him once in the head with a .357 Magnum revolver. The bullet moved in a downward angle.

"In order to produce that trajectory, Galman would have to be eight feet tall," the source said. He said the trajectory might be consistent with another theory, not mentioned in the Olivas report, that the shot was fired from an emergency stairway that Mr. Aquino and his escorts had been descending.

The source said that other questions included the following:

• A suggestion in the Olivas report that Mr. Galman, after firing at Mr. Aquino, was quickly knocked off balance by one of the guards and then hit within seconds.

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INSIDE

Chilean demonstrators staged what was called one of the biggest and most militant protests against military rule. Page 3.

Looting in Brazil underscores the nation's growing economic crisis. Page 3.

Two Koreans are in custody and another has been killed in the probe of a fatal bombing. Burma says. Page 5.

FASHION

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TOMORROW

A beginner's error cost Italy victory in the major international team bridge championship. Weekend.

Matterhorn's Deadliest Toll

United Press International

ZERMATT, Switzerland — The authorities Wednesday reported that this year's hot summer was the most "murderous" on the Matterhorn, which claimed 17 victims during the climbing season. Forty climbers were killed throughout the region.

Mondale-Glenn Clashes Give Party Clear Choice Senator Breaks With Ex-Vice President's Democratic Fundamentalism

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Senator John Glenn of Ohio have defined the battleground for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination.

Political analysts disagreed Tuesday on whether Mr. Glenn had made a mistake Monday when he defended his vote for Mr. Reagan's 1981 tax program as a stand against the "disastrous, failed policies" of Mr. Carter.

In responding to Mr. Mondale, who attacked the Glenn vote as a Democratic dinner Saturday night in Iowa, Mr. Glenn was trying to link Mr. Mondale to the memories of Mr. Carter's presidency and show willingness to break with Democratic policies of the past.

"I didn't favor Reaganomics," Mr. Glenn said in Melbourne, Florida. He said he did favor a change from "the disastrous policies" that Mr. Mondale "apparently" now, I gather, would like to go back to.

Some Democrats say that Mr. Glenn has now trapped himself in the nomination fight as a defender of Mr. Reagan.

"That shot was a mistake that's

going to cost him," a Democratic official said. "It's a time when people are making up their minds. He's cast himself as the anti-Democratic Democrat."

But a Republican strategist disagreed. "I don't think Glenn made much choice," he said. He said Mr. Mondale "has such a roll going that" Mr. Glenn could not let the Iowa attack "dominate over the next 10 days."

Mr. Mondale's campaign aides said they were ecstatic at the turn of events.

"I think that Mr. Glenn will be deeply shocked by the reaction of Democrats across the country to his decision to base his campaign on his support of Reaganomics," Mr. Mondale said in a statement.

"The Reagan administration's economic policies are rapidly becoming a basic issue in the campaign," said James Johnson, Mr. Mondale's acting campaign chairman. "Our reading is that people want a clear alternative to the policies of President Reagan."

But Glenn advisers said the former astronaut had done the right thing. "In the course of the campaign, it will be very clear that John

Glenn is not a defender of Ronald Reagan," said Greg Schneider, Mr. Glenn's press secretary.

Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, a dark-horse candidate for the nomination, accused both candidates of being wrong.

"They're debating why the party lost its way, and neither has stepped forward to fill the vacuum," he said in a telephone interview. "I think it was bad to have voted for that tax cut."

But on the other hand, he said, "I sort of ill behooves" Mr. Mondale to level the charge "when he went off to rethink his positions and, so far as I know, hasn't come up with any yet."

The competition for the nomination has been accelerated this year because next year's primary and caucus calendar is more tightly bunched during the first month than in past years. By the end of March, about half of the delegates to the Democratic national convention will have been selected. As a result, candidates have raised money and developed state organizations earlier than in the past.

Many Democrats say they be-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Families flee the Nicaraguan port of Corinto as a fuel tank that had been sabotaged by rebels burns in the background.

Fire at Nicaraguan Port Rages After Rebel Raid

Reuters

MANAGUA — Authorities ordered the evacuation Wednesday of Corinto, Nicaragua's biggest port, where a huge fire raged out of control two days after an attack by rightist insurgents.

As firefighters from Mexico, Colombia and Cuba arrived to help battle the blaze, an emergency committee began evacuating the 40,000 inhabitants of Corinto, a Pacific island port connected to the mainland by a bridge.

Officials said the fire had spread to a tank containing one million gallons (3.8 million liters) of diesel fuel and was threatening nearby tanks containing highly combustible aviation fuel.

One of the firefighters from Mexico said they would let the sabotaged tank continue to burn while spraying the ones nearby with cooling liquids in an effort to prevent the blaze from spreading.

Monday's attack was claimed by the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force, a rightist guerrilla group that is armed and financed by the United States.

Two persons were reportedly

wounded during the sabotage operation, in which the guerrillas apparently fired machine guns and rockets at the tank from a motorboat.

In its statement claiming responsibility, the group said it had also mined Corinto to prevent oil shipments from reaching Nicaragua.

The Foreign Ministry and local authorities accused the Central Intelligence Agency of planning the attack. Carlos Zamora, the government's representative in the Corinto region, said the assault was part of Washington's "aggressive escalation" in its fight against the leftist leadership here.

The attack coincided with a tour of the troubled region by a bipartisan commission set up by President Ronald Reagan last July. Mr. Reagan was seeking at the time to show that he was seeking negotiated solutions to problems in Latin America. But in a gesture that appeared certain to deepen Nicaraguan suspicions, the commission's chairman, former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, met Tuesday with a leader of another insurgent group, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, based in Costa Rica.

Longest U.S. Deal Business Expo

Lootings in Brazil: A Reflection of a Growing Crisis

Politicians Debate Problems of Hunger and Security, but Fail to Stem Rising Sense of Panic

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — It began on a Tuesday night in September, the eve of a Brazilian work holiday. Nothing had happened in Vila Kennedy, a poor outlying suburb, until shortly after midnight. Then the word swept through the streets like a storm blowing in.

From the main square, people came running under the rail tracks to the narrow crescent that holds the Lacerda and Carmo supermarkets. The looting had started. Gray security shutters had been wrenched open, and 10-pound (4.5-kilogram) sacks of rice and black beans were being cleaned out.

Hundreds joined in. The doors of a third supermarket were broken down. By the next afternoon, 150 troops on the scene were confronted by a crowd of more than 1,000 people. The rioters responded to tear gas with volleys of stones and shouts of "We are hungry."

That was the fourth day of Rio's supermarket seizures, when the count was 17 break-ins in the city's poor northeastern suburbs. A month later the count had passed 85, and the looting had spread to towns all over this economically stricken nation.

Looting has become the most dramatic reflection of the tensions that Brazil's economic crisis, and its \$90-billion foreign debt, have created. Since the beginning of September, more than 225 supermarkets, food warehouses and shops have been attacked and stripped in Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and drought-stricken northeastern Brazil.

Politicians, police and businessmen have rancorously debated the questions of who is to blame for the sackings and why the government is unable to stop them. A sense of

panic has overtaken some middle-class neighborhoods. Merchants are patrolling stores with pistols and shotguns.

Opposition leaders, meanwhile, have used the incidents to mobilize support against new economic austerity measures by the military-backed government; the pressure comes even as the government struggles to meet the terms of new agreements with foreign banks and the International Monetary Fund.

Last month, the National Congress voted down a government bill, tied to the IMF package, that would have reduced workers' wages. The action was largely symbolic. But this month, the opposition has vowed to repeal a wage-reduction measure already in effect.

"Whatever measure the government proposes now will only increase its political decline," said Miro Teixeira, an opposition leader in Rio de Janeiro whose party, the powerful Brazilian Democratic Movement, supports a "negotiated moratorium" for the foreign debt.

In Brazil's newly liberalized political atmosphere, the risks posed by unrest also extend to opposition governors elected last year. Both Leonel Brizola in Rio de Janeiro and Franco Montoro in São Paulo have been accused by businessmen and conservatives of failing to take the police action necessary to halt the looting.

Some Brazilian politicians have begun to worry that the mix of political conflict and economic crisis could cause a reversal of the military's gradual move toward democracy. Even the Rio de Janeiro organization of the military-backed Social Democratic Party recently issued a statement saying that violence by "furnished masses" could lead to the restoration of authoritarianism.

Many analysts argue that there is more panic than sense in such views. But almost no Brazilian leader has questioned the existence of deprivation. "The suffering and need are reaching unacceptable levels," said Mr. Brizola, a socialist. "If the American people had this kind of capitalism on top of them, they would make another revolution."

There have been measurable increases in the suffering of Brazil's large poor population. Since late last year, the prices of food staples have risen by about 250 percent, in part because of government emphasis on agricultural exports and cutbacks on subsidies. At the same time, salaries have risen by only 90 percent.

The World Health Organization has estimated that up to two-thirds of Brazil's people suffer from some degree of malnourishment. And private economists say unemployment is as high as 17 percent in urban areas.

"The people just don't have money," said Joaquim Carneiro, the owner of the Carmo supermarket in Vila Kennedy. Mr. Carneiro had lost \$20,500 worth of stock when looters took nearly 10 metric tons of rice and beans from his market.

Government authorities have increased police guards and patrols in some areas and attempted to organize food distribution programs on a small scale. But authorities sometimes have appeared paralyzed by political quarrels over how to address the problem.

In São Paulo, Mr. Montoro and police officials have blamed the looting on hunger and argued that exceptional security measures will do little good. But in Rio, Mr. Brizola charges that the sackings are the result of an "institutional system" of the political right, abetted by death squads,

black marketeers, newspapers and even the CIA.

"These groups want to destabilize," he said, "and possibly want a military intervention in the governments elected by the opposition."

The governor's theory has led to bitter public exchanges. "There is a simple lack of authority," said Ruy Barreto, president of the Rio de Janeiro Commercial Association of Brazil. "Brizola doesn't want to crack down on the people who elected him. He is looking for a scapegoat."

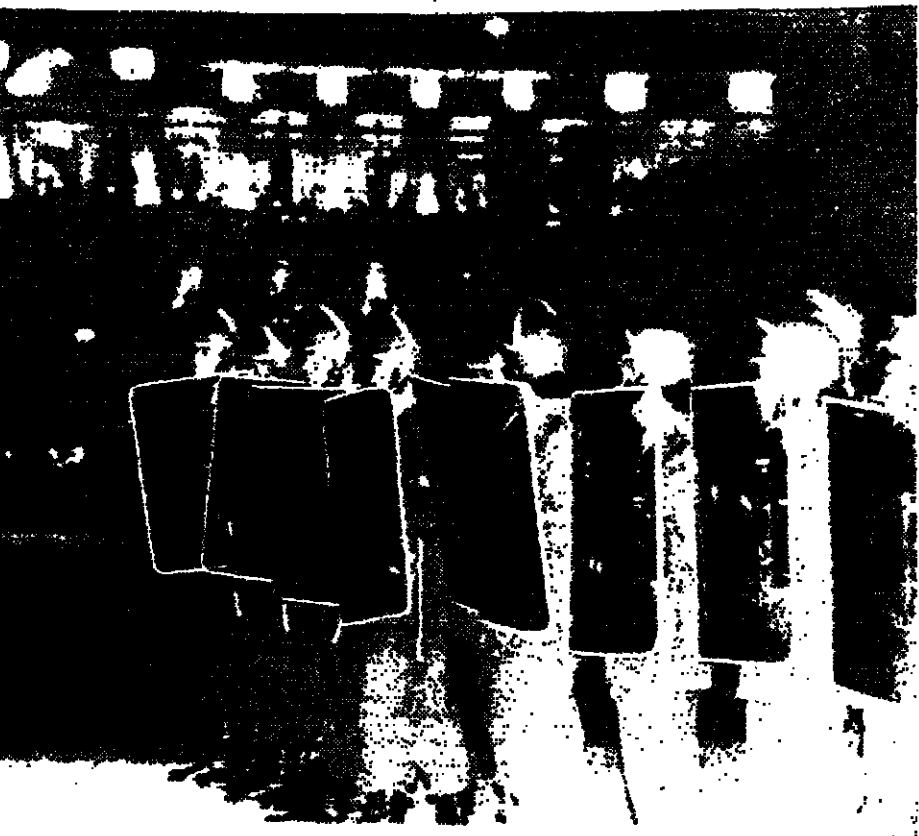
The official confusion has contributed to a widespread public sense of impending chaos.

"There is a sense of desperation," said Celso Borja, a director of the Social Democratic Party and president of a Rio de Janeiro bank association. "People are beginning to expect that they will be assaulted on the street. They are accepting the idea that they are not going to get a job. They see no hope."

"There is a general crisis of government management," Mr. Borja said. "The state government has not prepared itself and cannot act effectively, and the federal government has no initiative, no creativity, because it is completely wrapped up in the problem of the foreign debt. There is no will to address the needs of the poor."

Most Brazilians expect the looting to drag on. "I don't apologize for anything," Zelina Conceição Sobrinho, a 19-year-old looter arrested in Vila Kennedy, told reporters. "I am unemployed and no one is solving my situation."

"The thing to do is agitate," she said. "It is the only way to show the authorities, who are getting rich at the cost of our patience, that Brazil could explode."



Riot police guard the presidential palace during a demonstration in Santiago.

Thousands Demonstrate in Santiago Against Chile's Military Government

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — Thousands of Chileans gathered in Santiago on Tuesday evening in what was described as one of the largest and most militant anti-government protests in 10 years of military rule.

Police kept their distance at first from the demonstrators, estimated to number more than 40,000 by the normally reliable Cooperativa radio network. But violence broke out when some columns marching toward the rally from outlying areas were halted by police, who fired warning shots into the air and used tear gas and water cannons to disperse the marchers.

Several demonstrators were injured and about 200 were arrested. In Valparaiso, 60 miles (96 kilometers) west of here, five youths were reported injured and 10 others arrested when police broke up a protest by university students.

The Santiago rally, which participants and Chilean journalists said was the largest protest rally there since the monthly demonstrations against the government began in May, was authorized by the government only 24 hours earlier.

The turnout was considered especially large because the Democratic Alliance, a coalition of centrist political parties instrumental in planning past protests, declined to endorse the rally. Instead, it was organized in one day by the National Development Project, composed of left-leaning political, social and human rights groups.

One of the organizers of the protest, Jorge Lavandero, a former Senate president, said the size of the crowd showed Chile's desire "to tell the dictatorship that 10 years of persecution and misery are enough." General Augusto Pinochet seized power in a military coup in 1973, overthrowing Salvador Allende, a Marxist whose portrait was held aloft by many of the protesters Tuesday and whose name was repeatedly chanted by the crowd. Mr. Lavandero said Chile would soon emerge from "this long night of anguish and pain" and accused the government of "atrocious and unjust repression."

In the midst of Mr. Lavandero's speech, a cheer went up as Rodolfo Seguel, a popular 30-year-old labor leader who has been jailed twice this year, arrived on the platform. The crowd chanted, "Seguel, the people are with you!"

Another speaker was Fabiola Letelier, a lawyer and human rights activist whose brother Orlando, who served as foreign minister in the Allende government, was killed in Washington by alleged agents of the Chilean government. She accused the government of imposing "terror against the people" and "selling out the country to foreign capitalists."

She specifically attacked the International Monetary Fund, which has advised Chile to impose austerity measures. "While people slowly die of hunger, new credits from abroad are used almost entirely to repay debts incurred by powerful economic and financial groups," she said.

Although many of those in the crowd said they were members of the Communist and Socialist parties, many others carried signs identifying themselves as Christian Democrats or members of other moderate parties belonging to the Democratic Alliance.

The two Christian Democratic leaders who played important roles in last month's protest, Andres Zaldivar and Gabriel Valdes, were out of the country this week. The current president of the Democratic Alliance, Hugo Zepeda, said Monday night that "the alliance has not called any protest and is not part of one."

Large groups of anti-government protesters also gathered in shantytowns areas around Santiago for the funerals of some of those killed in clashes with police in earlier demonstrations.

Weinberger Said to Rebuke Navy Chief for Dissent on Budget

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, has rebuked the secretary of the navy, John F. Lehman Jr., for making public his differences with the deputy secretary of defense over the navy's proposed 1985 budget, according to Pentagon officials.

The officials said Mr. Weinberger called Mr. Lehman into his office Tuesday because he was displeased with Mr. Lehman's efforts to overturn budget decisions made by Paul Thayer, the deputy secretary of defense. Mr. Lehman had urged key members of Congress to put into the budget funds that Mr.

Thayer had cut out in Pentagon deliberations. The rebuke was the latest episode in a disagreement between Mr. Thayer and Mr. Lehman over the size of the fleet and its missions. It also appears to have turned into a personal struggle between Mr. Thayer and Mr. Lehman.

Meanwhile, the chief spokesman for Mr. Weinberger, Benjamin Welles, indicated that the defense secretary had backed Mr. Thayer in the dispute. He noted that decisions on the budget were made in the Defense Resources Board, the Pentagon's chief executive committee usually led by Mr. Thayer.

Mr. Welles asserted that "the secretary of the navy is subordinate to the secretary of defense," who had delegated much of the authority for budgetary decisions to Mr. Thayer. But Mr. Welles said that Mr. Lehman did not view Mr. Weinberger as "insubordinate."

The spokesman also said Mr. Weinberger had insisted that "all elements of the Department of Defense make their views known inside the Defense Resources Board." According to congressional officials, Mr. Lehman has been seeking support for his position on Capitol Hill. He has also given interviews indirectly criticizing Mr. Thayer.

The struggle between Mr. Thayer and Mr. Lehman erupted in the spring as the Defense Resources Board began consideration of the 1985 military budget to be presented to Congress in January.

As the summer progressed, Mr. Thayer sought to cut back on the navy's budget, including the 600-ship fleet that Mr. Lehman had nurtured, in favor of speeding modernization of the army. Mr. Thayer, who found an ally in the under secretary for research and engineering, Richard D. DeLauer, also questioned Mr. Lehman's reliance on aircraft carriers for projecting naval power.

But Mr. Lehman fought back, first through unnamed friends in the White House and later through members of Congress who favored his views on the navy.

Then, in August, Mr. Thayer issued several decision memorandums that appeared to be a compromise between his position and that of Mr. Lehman.

He approved full-time deployment of a fourth aircraft carrier abroad and continued production of F-14 jet fighters, made by Grumman Aerospace Corp. in Bethpage, New York.

But he ordered the navy to stop producing the A-6 Intruder attack bomber, also made by Grumman, and to postpone development of a new version of that aircraft.

That evidently stimulated Mr. Lehman to seek support in Congress, especially from Representative Joseph P. Addabbo of New York, the Democratic chairman of the subcommittee on defense of the House Appropriations Committee. Mr. Addabbo has a long record of favoring Grumman.

Mr. King focused his campaign on new voters and a coalition of blacks, Hispanic-Americans, Asians, homosexuals and others. Campaign workers sported T-shirts saying "Mel King for Mayor" in Chinese, Spanish, Italian and English.

A striking figure, Mr. King is 6 foot 3 inches (1.9 meters) tall. He is heavy, bald and bearded. He has given up his African-style dashiki for brown suits and bow ties. He also has given up his more radical politics, although he recently said on radio that he prefers Fidel Castro to Ronald Reagan.

"We have moved Boston to a place where we don't have anyone running on a racist platform or program," Mr. King told a polite, if unenthusiastic, white audience in Dorchester, a strong Irish-American neighborhood, on Monday.

Mr. Gallo brushed aside reports that the 1,500-member French community in Libya had been taken "hostage" to secure the release of a 34-year-old Libyan, Rashid Said Mohamed Abdullah.

Mr. Abdullah was arrested last week on an international warrant issued by a Milan court in connection with the 1980 slaying of a Libyan merchant living in Italy.

Earlier that same month, Libya's leader, Muammar Qaddafi, had threatened all Libyans living abroad with death unless they returned home.

Italian police said they believed Mr. Abdullah was part of a Libyan "death squad" that made good Colonel Qaddafi's threat in at least five cases in Europe.

Mr. Gallo said that France had received assurances from Libya that the 37 French travelers would be allowed to return home soon. He said Greece and other "diplomatic intermediaries" had helped lift the travel ban.

Mr. Gallo added that France was only "carrying out its international duty" in arresting Mr. Abdullah.

Black Activist, Councilman Win Boston Primary

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — Melvin H. King, a black professor, poet and community activist, ran in a virtual dead heat Wednesday with Raymond L. Flynn, a working-class Irish city councilman, and they will meet Nov. 15 in a runoff election to succeed the retiring mayor, Kevin H. White.

Boston never has had a black mayor, but Mr. King hopes to copy the recent successes of Harold Washington, Chicago's first black mayor, and Wilson Goode, the black front-runner for the Philadelphia mayoralty.

Mr. King said Wednesday in a debate with Mr. Flynn that he was declaring an end to "racist platforms" in that city.

"We've been able to change the nature of the debate in this city so no candidate runs on a racist platform," Mr. King said.

Mr. King received 29 percent of the vote in Tuesday's primary, as did Mr. Flynn. The unofficial vote tallies put them just one vote apart: 47,432 for Mr. Flynn and to 47,431 for Mr. King.

Mr. King, 54, from the racially mixed South End, scored heavily among a record 53,000 new voters, most of them from minority neighborhoods. Mr. Flynn, 44, from predominantly Irish Catholic South Boston, also ran a campaign espousing racial harmony although he remains a foe of court-ordered busing to integrate public schools.

Mr. Flynn, 43, a former state representative and a City Council member since 1978, calls himself an "urban populist" and "student of Gandhi." He has drawn support from tenants' groups, labor unions and the elderly.

In the mid-1970s, racial violence and bitterness swept Boston after a U.S. judge ordered school busing. Race has been an issue in mayoral elections since then, but it was notably absent this year.

"For the first time in the history of Boston, the politicians did not use racism as an issue," Bruce Wall, a black minister, said at a church-sponsored rally Monday night. "Something is happening in Boston."

Boston's racial and ethnic mix has changed dramatically in the last decade. Eighty percent of the city was white in 1970. Now nearly one of every three residents is black or Hispanic, and older ethnic neighborhood lines are changing. The city is the nation's 20th largest, with 563,000 residents.

Another, Claude Vigouroux, said the two days' waiting to leave had been calm and that they had not been harassed.

Max Gallo, the French government spokesman, said that the 37 could leave several hours after the arrival in Paris of Libya's secretary for foreign relations, Abdel Atti Obeidi, on a 48-hour unofficial visit. Mr. Obeidi criticized the arrest of the suspected Libyan terrorist, but he was vague about the fate of the French citizens and the reason for their delay.

He was called back to Hamburg in 1948 by Mayor Max Baues to serve as chief of the auditor-general's office. In contrast to some other exiles who were reluctant to return to Germany, Mr. Weichmann regarded it as his "Prussian duty" to help in the reconstruction.

Other deaths: Emil Mazey, 70, secretary-treasurer of the United Auto Workers from 1947 to 1980, Monday of cancer in Detroit.

Kurt Debus, 74, a German-born rocket engineer who was director of the Kennedy Space Center during the Apollo and Skylab programs and helped to develop the V-2 during World War II, Wednesday of a heart attack in Cocoa Beach, Florida.

William Hornbeck, 82, whose editing of the movie "A Place in the Sun" earned him a 1951 Academy Award and who in 1977 was named the best film editor the industry has produced, Tuesday of cancer in Ventura, California.

Frank F. Everest, 78, a retired U.S. Air Force general, Monday of a heart attack in Council Bluffs, Iowa. He was chief of the Tactical Air Command when he retired in 1961.

Libya Agrees to Let French Group Leave Tripoli

The Associated Press

PARIS — The French government announced Wednesday that Libya had agreed to allow 37 French citizens to leave Tripoli following diplomatic intervention by the Greek government and others.

On Sunday and Monday, 37 French nationals were prevented from boarding scheduled flights to Paris from Tripoli. No reason for the action was given at the time, but the French press speculated that the move was in retaliation for

the arrest of an alleged Libyan terrorist in France.

Libya's embassy in Paris said Wednesday that the French were delayed because officials wanted to make a thorough "verification of papers and identities."

Four of the 37 arrived in Rome Wednesday on their way to Paris. One of them, Jean-Claude Rigolles, said that they had never been officially told why they were not allowed to board a plane at Tripoli's airport for Paris on Sunday.

Mr. Weichmann was born in the Upper Silesian town of Landenberg in what is now Poland. His political career began during the Weimar Republic. As a Jew, he was dismissed by the Nazis from the civil service and forced to emigrate to France and then to the United States.

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The expedition was organized by the National Underwater and Marine Agency Inc., a nonprofit research organization that hunts for what it describes as "historically significant" shipwrecks. Clive Cussler, the group's chairman, who supervised the search, is the author of several novels, including "Raise the Titanic."

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Too Many Debt Crises

How many more crises can the world's financial system survive? Political stability requires it to survive every challenge, but the odds decline with every new shock. Brazil, with the largest debt of any country, needs help for the second time this year. Argentina, the third-largest debtor, also needs another quick infusion. The Philippines appears to need another soon. That three major borrowers run into trouble shortly after they were supposedly safely afloat should be warning enough that patchwork rescues are not enough.

The developing countries owe private foreign banks, governments and international agencies about \$700 billion. Half that debt is Latin American; interest consumes about half Argentina's and Brazil's annual export earnings. The soundest remedy for all concerned is vigorous expansion of the debtors' exports, but that depends on strong economic recovery in the countries that buy their goods, the kind that is visible only in the United States.

Other remedies are less certain to work, and all of them are painful.

One would be to surrender to a wave of defaults, to stop throwing good money after bad. The bankrupts, of course, would get no more loans anywhere; the human toll would be ghastly and the political consequences could be revolutionary. Also, the banks that hold their debts would have to be bailed out, at considerable cost to the industrial economies. Huge defaults might not be the end of the world, but they would raise havoc.

A second option is to continue on the present path, addressing each crisis separately. That worked reasonably well when fewer countries were on the ropes and the world economy was robust, but more than 40 countries are now in trouble and the world economy is sluggish. Individual rescue involves loans from the International Monetary Fund, which in return demands austerity measures to curb inflation — reduced government spending, restrictions on imports. But how can exports grow when so many countries are reducing imports simultaneously and dragging down growth in more prosperous nations?

A third possibility would be to create a new international mechanism to take over the private banks' loans at a discount, stretch out repayment schedules and reduce interest charges. But private bankers do not want to take losses on their shaky debts. Their governments fear the cost of buying up that debt and central bankers think it unhealthy to postpone the debtors' belt-tightening.

Nonetheless, some concerted action is likely to become necessary. The successive bail-outs of Mexico, Argentina and Brazil have been impressive. An increase in the U.S. contribution to the IMF, which Congress has been delaying, would relieve some nervousness. But each new crisis casts doubt on the adequacy of what has been done. It raises the costs of doing more and the risks that what can be done the next time will not be enough.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reagan and Marcos

The latest embarrassment to befall President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines is the resignation of all five men he had appointed to investigate the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. The five, regarded as Marcos loyalists, were forced out by the public outcry against what was widely seen as a presidential cover-up of the crime.

Meanwhile, in yet another sign that Mr. Marcos is losing the support of the previously faithful, a government lawyer reported finding gunpowder burns — evidence indicating they were armed — on two of the supposedly unarmed guards who had been assigned to escort Mr. Aquino off his plane.

Can Mr. Marcos hang on? He gets a bad press these days, but it is important to remember that he is a shrewd political operator as well as a strongman. He won the presidency in elections twice before imposing martial law in 1972 in what many Filipinos saw as a step saving the country from insurgency and disorder. The police excesses and corruption for which his rule is known have taken place against a backdrop of effective manipulation of the increasingly open Filipino political process since martial law was lifted in 1981. Mr.

Marcos managed to play the military bases card with Jimmy Carter as well as with Ronald Reagan, which is no mean diplomatic feat. Were it not for Mr. Aquino's death he might still be doing business as usual. The murder of a respected opposition figure just seconds after he returned from three years of American exile did more than galvanize much of the Filipino public. It made it impossible for the United States to ignore the risks of continuing to pin American interests in the Philippines to the fortunes of one aging, arbitrary man.

It is being asked whether President Reagan, in canceling his visit to Manila, pushing for an "independent" Aquino inquiry and so on, is not helping to "destabilize" the Philippines. Some observers are reminded of the policy attributed to his predecessor of using a human rights bludgeon against friendly right-wing regimes in Iran and Nicaragua. But Ronald Reagan's ideological bent is very different, and the Philippines has a respectable democratic experience and base lacking in the other places. Mr. Reagan risks something by going, carefully, with the popular trend of feeling in the Philippines. He risks more by not doing so.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

More Inter-Korean Stridency

President Chun has had no hesitation in blaming the [Rangoon] bombing on North Korea. The North Korean government of President Kim Il Sung is a particularly unpleasant regime which relies on a personality cult even more odious than those of Stalin and Mao. Such an act of violence would be quite within its abilities. But there are grounds for questioning whether the North Koreans were, in fact, involved. Burma is one of the few Asian countries with which North Korea has good relations and the North Koreans would be unlikely to jeopardize their friendship with the Burmese in such a way. There are moreover a number of minority and other dissident groups within Burma itself which might equally well have been responsible.

Nonetheless, President Chun is likely to stick to his conviction that the North Koreans were behind the bombing, and in one sense it is his conviction that matters. The bombing incident will reinforce the strident anti-communism of the government in South Korea and will probably lead to a further tightening of political control. [Yet] the state of confrontation which has existed in the Korean peninsula since the time of the Korean War is of little benefit to any of the principal parties.

—The Times (London).

Reagan, Watt and Moderation

President Reagan is proud to call himself a "conservative" and he believes he was elected to turn the country to the right. He has put conservatives in charge of many government agencies with a view to shoving the government's involvement. [Yet] conservatives are angry, saying he has "surrounded himself with moderate, liberal, Eastern establishment, big business type Republicans." If he could wave a

magic wand, he would be glad to oblige. But even presidents know the limits of their power.

—Helen Thomas (UPI).

James Watt was a liquidator. Whether the resource was offshore oil or gas, timber or coal or other mineral, he was bent on selling it off to the highest bidder and in the shortest time. Only the opposition of Congress, the courts, state governments and environmental organizations kept him from fulfilling his mission.

—The Los Angeles Times.

Polls show the public strongly committed to the environment and strongly opposed to the policies of Mr. Watt. The message for a party facing a re-election fight a year hence ought to be clear: Not only Mr. Watt but many of the policies associated with him are political liabilities that the Republicans ought to discard.

—The Baltimore Sun.

For a Martin Luther King Day Martin Luther King is proving to be nearly as controversial today, 15 years after his death, as he was in the midst of his extended campaign for racial justice. At issue now, however, is not his cause — civil rights for black Americans. On that there exists a remarkable national consensus. Rather, the issue is the desirability of a federal holiday to mark his birthday.

For millions of Americans who believe that his appeal to conscience helped narrow the embarrassing gap between American ideals and American reality, the national holiday is fully justified. We have holidays celebrating the founding of our country, marking veterans' contributions to American freedoms, honoring our first president and so on. But we have nothing commemorating the great struggle for civil rights. The Martin Luther King holiday would rectify this omission.

—The Concord (New Hampshire) Monitor.

FROM OUR OCT. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Détente in the Balkan Crisis

PARIS — The political "détente" has during the last forty-eight hours become more marked, and in Paris, as in general, elsewhere, optimistic impressions prevail. The sentiment of a possible and approaching understanding between the Powers on the conditions of the adjustment of the Balkan crisis is such that in certain political circles it is being asked whether a conference is really necessary and useful when it will only brook questions upon which agreement has already been previously arrived at by means of diplomatic negotiations. There is no doubt that if the idea of a conference were abandoned there would be a risk that the embers which still smoulder would burst into flame with a new intensity.

1933: American 'Fascists' Thwarted

WASHINGTON — A plot by so-called American Fascists to march on Washington and make President Roosevelt dictator of the United States collapsed following a surprise raid on the headquarters of the Khaki Shirts of America, in Philadelphia, and the arrest of George C. Zirkler, "major-general" of the marchers, who arrived here with a handful of followers expecting to find "thousands of comrades." Mr. Zirkler seemed confused by the turn of events. "We had been informed," he said, "that Washington was full of khaki shirts, but inasmuch as it isn't, we will go back home." Seized documents revealed a fantastic plan to seize the army of the Third Infantry Regiment and steal weapons and ammunition.

A Propaganda War That Both Sides Lose

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Now it is conceded by American officials that the Russians did believe that the South Korean Boeing 747 shot down on the night of Aug. 31-Sept. 1 was an American spy plane. The New York Times reports that U.S. intelligence, having received all the evidence available, finds "no indication that the Soviet air defense personnel knew it was a commercial plane before the attack."

U.S. intelligence is "confident that the Su-15 fighter involved was below and behind the airliner," where identification would have been difficult. U.S. intelligence has reached "general agreement that the Soviet Air Defense force had displayed a poor capacity to intercept aircraft in Soviet airspace, to distinguish between commercial and military aircraft and to identify a plane before shooting it down." These conclusions, the report says, were delivered to the White House two weeks after the attack.

So the Soviet Union has been telling the truth about this: It did not know that the plane was a passenger aircraft. It believed the flight was a hostile intrusion by U.S. military intelligence. It dealt with the plane — brutally — as has always been its declared policy. It shot it down.

The last five weeks of frenzied attack and counterattack, by Western

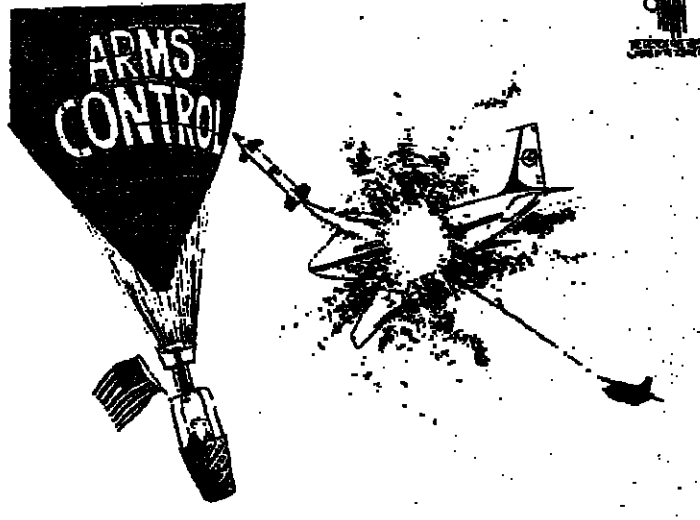
governments and Soviet authorities, come down to a simple and stupid mistake by a Soviet air defense organization incapable of telling a Boeing 747 from an RC-135 — and, indeed, barely able to find a 747 in the night sky, even after it had been in Soviet airspace for two and a half hours.

There probably are people in Washington and the other Western capitals who will say: So what? It all has produced a glorious victory for the West in the propaganda war.

So it has, so far. In the future something should come out to substantiate the Soviet claim that this 747 was on an intelligence mission of some nature, the incident will become not a propaganda catastrophe for the United States, but a moral catastrophe. Moreover, if this 747 was on U.S. service, it will eventually come out. Washington cannot keep secrets like that — not any longer.

One prays that Captain Chun Byung-in, of Korean Air Lines (which is well known, it seems, for its cost consciousness), was taking the short way home, presuming that even if he didn't get away with it, the worst that could happen would be a forced landing on Sakhalin.

Charles Z. Wick, head of the U.S. Information Agency, which has made an immense propaganda project of



the South Korean airliner affair, says that the affair has provided "an unprecedented opportunity to show the truth, which is the greatest communication asset we have on behalf of the free world against the disinformation of the Soviets. And that's what this contest is all about."

But the truth about the episode, as apparently has been known in Washington since mid-September, is not what America has been telling.

A spokesman for the Department of State has said that whatever the truth of the matter, the position of the U.S. government would not change, since even if the Soviets were not able to tell a 747 from an RC-135 they should have been able to do so, and they thereby reveal themselves to be "negligent or incompetent or both." Yet the attack upon the Soviet

Union has not been directed against its incompetence, which surely was no surprise, but against what President Reagan, in his United Nations address at the end of September, described as the Soviets' "brutal disregard for truth and life."

The weeks since the first of September have stunk with brutality and hatred — Moscow's hatred for Washington and Washington's for Moscow. Truth has been told only when it could hurt the other side.

None of this should necessarily surprise anyone who is a witness of contemporary history. But it still commands the power to make a citizen of that side which professes to represent justice as well as truth feel diminished.

International Herald Tribune.
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A Test of Alliance Resolve in Arming Europe

By Joseph Luns

The writer is secretary-general of NATO and chairman of the North Atlantic Council. This article is adapted from a speech delivered on Oct. 5 at the annual session of the North Atlantic Assembly.

THE HAGUE — We are fast approaching the end of a year that many regard as perhaps the most crucial in NATO's history. Much of that judgment derives from the fact that 1983 brings the first acid test of allied resolve to implement, if need be, the deployment half of the December 1979 decision on modernization of longer-range intermediate forces (LRINF).

If indeed it ever existed, the day has long since passed when allied governments and NATO planners could develop and carry out collective security policies in a privileged realm shielded from the everyday pressures of domestic politics. Unfortunately, to stretch an American metaphor, nuclear warheads are singularly unsuitable for conversion into political footballs. Yet we have seen a disarming and growing tendency to make precisely that kind of conversion.

No one should dispute the right of elected officials and other political activists to address public opinion on important issues; on the contrary, it is an essential part of our democratic way of life. But we must be concerned at the use of this right to mislead or, worse yet, frighten the public in the name of educating it.

To be sustainable, any NATO strategy must be politically acceptable. Lately the quest for a politically acceptable military doctrine has become solely focused on the pursuit of ways to reduce NATO's reliance on nuclear weapons. In the abstract, that is certainly a seductive bandwagon. But I do not think it wise to jump upon it.

I am among those who enthusiastically favor strengthening conventional forces and making better use of allied technological superiority to compensate for superior numbers of Warsaw Pact troops, tanks and planes. At the same time I remain impressed with the success of nuclear

deterrence in keeping the peace in Europe. However desirable it might be to devise modifications in current NATO strategy, we should not rush to make other arrangements which, in the end, might provide less reliable guarantees against conflict or provoke the psychological separation of Europe from its North American allies. Before seeking to diminish significantly the deterrent part currently played by nuclear forces in the defense of the alliance, the question of whether or not there is something the allies could safely do deserves intense and dispassionate examination. Allied leaders should be forthright in explaining to their citizens exactly why we live in a dangerous world and why an apparent loss of Western will to provide an adequate defense would make it even more so.

In so doing, they might make plain that weapons, nuclear or otherwise, do not make war; governments and ideologies do, and we in the West happen to be confronted with an ideology which insists that conflict between differing political systems is historically inevitable.

Delivering such a message is not a happy task. Unfortunately, it happens to be a necessary one if those charged with ensuring that NATO's defenses always remain sound are to have all the tools that are needed to do the job.

NATO must be convincingly seen as politically dedicated to arms control. The negotiating track of the 1979 decision has also received some

dismaying public treatment. It has become commonplace to address appeals to both sides to take a serious approach to the Geneva negotiations — as if Washington might not be serious about the talks or would be equally at fault with Moscow should the negotiations fail. I would counsel constant reminders to our publics and to Kremlin leaders that there is only one real obstacle to success at Geneva — namely, Soviet insistence on preserving its wholly unacceptable monopoly on ground-launched LRINF missiles.

False public impressions about the negotiations are fed as well by calls upon NATO to delay LRINF deployments beyond December under the pretext of allowing more time for positive results in the Geneva talks.

Such calls ignore the relentlessly cynical use Moscow has made of the nearly four years it has had to reach an equitable LRINF arms control agreement. They stand logic on its head by suggesting that a sudden collapse of allied political nerve in the face of Soviet intransigence would somehow induce Moscow to make concessions. They overlook the Soviet rejection of the U.S. offer to eliminate all ground-launched LRINF missiles, an objective that all members of the North Atlantic Assembly must endorse.

They also overlook the Soviet rebuff of the U.S. offer to curtail deployments to any equal number acceptable to Moscow, and the fact that deployment on the NATO side will be spread over several years and can always be reversed.

Appeals to delay the installation of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are sadly misguided. Their effect is to reinforce Moscow in its obduracy, to confuse allied public opinion and to damage prospects for early progress at Geneva.

International Herald Tribune.

South African Interlude For Strange Bedfellows

By Helen Suzman

CAPE TOWN — The referendum to be held in South Africa on Nov. 2, in which white voters will be asked to say yes or no to the question posed by the National Party government — "Are you in favor of the implementation of the Constitution 1983 as approved by Parliament?" — has several bizarre aspects.

To begin with, the "colored" and Asian people who are to be included in the new constitutional proposals are not to participate in the referendum, and the blacks, 70 percent of the total population, are excluded both from the referendum and from "Constitution 1983." The new parliament, if set up, will consist of three houses — a House of Assembly for the whites, a House of Representatives for the "coloreds" and a House of Delegates for the Asians.

Blacks, the government explains, are already accommodated by local government structures in the urban areas, and nationally by a franchise in their ethnic rural "homelands." Needless to say, blacks living in townships like Soweto, close to Johannesburg, where many of the million people are third-generation urban-born, laugh at the quaint concept that they should exercise their right to vote in distant tribal areas in which they have never set foot. And homeland leaders like Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu have expressed outrage that blacks are to continue to be denied any say in the parliament that passes the laws that govern their lives.

It is hard to comprehend how South Africa can today in 1983, when racial discrimination is outlawed throughout the civilized world, repeat the cardinal mistake made way back in 1910 when the Union was formed.

Another curious aspect of the referendum is the lineup of the yeses and noes. On the yes side are loyal supporters of the National Party government, since the new constitution is its brainchild. But also announcing support are some influential English-language newspapers, traditionally anti-government, together with a considerable number of English-speaking South Africans who usually back the official opposition, the Progressive Federal Party, which has fought the new constitutional proposals from the time of their first appearance in Parliament.

And Andries Treurnicht and his supporters in his far-right Conservative Party are voting on the same side as the liberal PFP, but for totally different reasons. The Conservatives want apartheid administered by

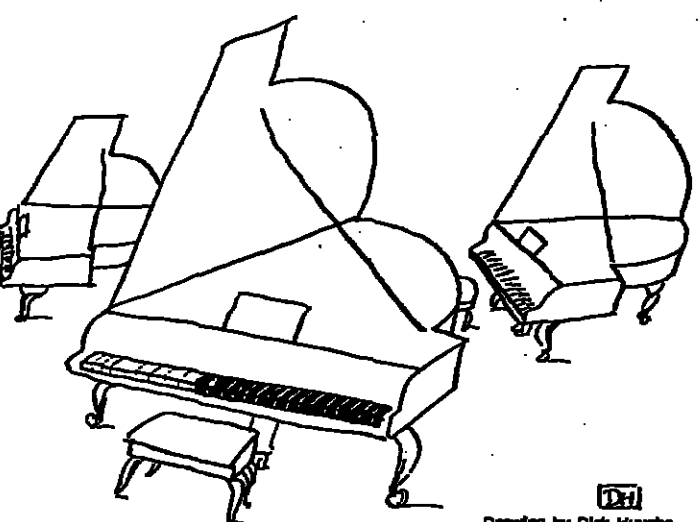
whites only. (The PFP doesn't want apartheid at all. The government wants apartheid administered by whites, "coloreds" and Asians.)

There are several reasons for the defection of the people who would normally go along with the PFP. They have fallen for the line put across by government spokesmen (who have a virtual monopoly of the state-owned radio and television) that the new constitutional proposals are a "step in the right direction," a line that has been enthusiastically endorsed in some diplomatic circles, particularly by those in favor of "constructive engagement" with South Africa. This is because of the inclusion of the "coloreds" and Asians. Defectors also cherish the hope that the government has an agenda that will eventually bring blacks into the new dispensation.

Two factors are ignored. First, the powers to be given to the "colored" and Asian houses are so limited that those minorities will not be able to change in any way the three laws they most abhor: the Race Classification Act, which reduces them to second-class citizens, the Group Areas Act, which defines the right to own or occupy property on a racial basis, and the Separate Amenities Act, which lays down that public amenities may be segregated.

Second, including blacks in the new dispensation would be totally incompatible with the government's plan of "grand apartheid," to which it firmly adheres. This involves the creation of "independent" black states, and the concomitant deprivation of South African citizenship for blacks ethnically connected with such states.

Four "independent" black states have already been created, with a fifth in the pipeline, and some 8 million people have already lost their South African citizenship.



Drawing by Dirk Hovsholt.

Apart from the step-in-the-right-direction school of thought, many people who admit that the new proposals are badly flawed and are likely to fail say they intend to vote yes on Nov. 2 because they believe that if a no vote prevails the government will fall. Mr. Treurnicht and his Conservative Party will come to power and reform will be frozen for all time.

In fact, the danger of a takeover by Mr. Treurnicht is grossly overstated. A recent public opinion poll showed him with only 12.8 percent support. Moreover, the forces for change in South Africa — economic forces, the process of black urbanization, international pressure — will continue despite Mr. Treurnicht, whatever the outcome of the referendum.

One thing is clear. Many black South Africans will interpret a yes vote as approval for their exclusion from the new parliament and an endorsement of apartheid. The credibility of moderate black leaders who eschew violence will be undermined, and racial polarization and the possibility of conflict will increase.

The writer, a member of the South African Parliament, is the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on civil rights. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Censor's Stamp

Regarding "Israeli Prison Camp for Palestinians Seethes With Defiance and Despair" (IHT, Oct. 7):

The circumstances of the prisoners in Lebanon, as described by David K. Shipler, are revolting enough, but the effect of this knowledge pales somewhat in comparison with the inhumanity related in the last paragraph of the article. There Mr. Shipler informs us that the Israeli censor defaces each photograph —

pictures of loved ones sent by relatives to help assuage the prisoner's loneliness — by the simple act of placing the stamp of approval on the face of every person pictured.

I wonder if we, the public, should tolerate in silence such inane infliction of additional suffering as that caused by the receipt of a faceless picture of one's child, mother, sister or sweetheart. May I hereby put on record one person's revulsion.

MARJORIE ABRAHAMIAN
Geneva.

High Time To Turn Off The Noise

By George F. Kennan

WASHINGTON — Moscow initially expected that in some areas, at least, reasonable agreements and understandings could be reached with the Reagan administration.

The Soviet leaders expected hard bargaining in arms talks, but they supposed that negotiations would be kept confidential until agreements had been achieved, and that U.S. positions would be carried forward in the "correct," dispassionate and businesslike style used so effectively in earlier years by such fine negotiators as Averell Harriman, Ellsworth Bunker and Llewellyn Thompson.

But even before the South Korean plane incident they had begun to have doubts. Now they seem to have come to the conclusion, rightly or wrongly, that what they are up against in Washington is something much more serious than mere domestic political posturing — namely, a genuine and profoundly rooted ideological commitment against them, which no amount of normal dickering and compromise could change.

Adding to the Soviet commitment as binding upon an administration which is in the saddle not only for one more year but possibly for another four years after that.

This has far-reaching implications. If Soviet leaders did not see America as a potential ally, they also did not view it as a wholly committed enemy. If that is the way they have now come to see it, a basic change will be called for in their international relations. Some of the aspects of this change can be imagined, but not all.

Given the lack of a precedent, Soviet behavior has now become less predictable. A number of the more pressing things that some of us have had to say in recent years about Soviet intentions and actions may still have some validity, or they may not. All that we can be sure of is that, whatever changes may now occur in Soviet policy, they are unlikely to be agreeable; we will probably learn of them only when we see their effects; we will have lost the possibility of detecting and influencing them in advance through the normal processes of diplomatic communication.

Such are the penalties of a relationship so seriously deteriorated as this one now is. What does this say about American policy toward the Soviet Union in the coming period?

There will have to be a recognition that the situation is in several respects one of heightened danger and one that ought not to be permitted to last a moment longer than it has to. A responsible American policy will be one directed to the limitation, and if possible the reduction, of the danger.

There is no room for angry polemics and the many recriminations over things past that have marked recent exchanges. Everyone has made his points; there is no need for repetition. Instead there will have to be a search for small steps designed to stabilize the relationship, if only within the present narrow framework.

This requires no dramatization — no public airing of disagreements. Least of all does it call for summit meetings or other highly publicized encounters between senior figures. It means meeting the Soviet side at normal levels of communication, avoiding discussions over motivation, sticking to the practical business at hand and seeing whether smaller areas of agreement cannot be found, even where the great ones are lacking.

Will the Reagan administration, to which such quiet diplomacy seems to be foreign, move along this path? A great many people at home and abroad will be watching to see.

This is the second of two articles. The writer, a former ambassador to the Soviet Union, is professor emeritus at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Time Out for a World Series

By George F. Will

BALTIMORE — This writer has agreed to think about something other than baseball during the weekend that stretches like the Sahara between the World Series and spring training. Before that long night descends, let me note that the Baltimore Orioles, who have the best record in baseball during nearly the last 27 years, are one of two American institutions of consistent excellence.

The other is the telephone company. Washington is fiddling with that, so the Orioles may soon have cornered the market on quality. Considering the way some less-than-excellent players are paid today, Joe DiMaggio has a point when he says that if he were negotiating a contract with the owner of the Yankees, George Steinbrenner, he would be able to say, "George, you and I are about to become partners." Oh, for the days of innocence when the Pirates' Honus Wagner, the greatest shortstop ever, rejected a salary offer of \$2,000 by declaring: "I won't play for a penny less than \$1,500."

A National Football League running back got the numbers confused this year when he said his goal was to gain 1,500 yards or 2,000, "whichever comes first."

Amazingly, the beauty of baseball is not apparent to everyone. When baseball game lifetime passes to the 52 hostages released from Iran, a football fan asked, "Haven't they suffered enough?"

Some critics say baseball is just another opiate of the masses, another of the distractions that American society produces so profitably, diverting attention from the class struggle or the Iowa caucuses.

But not all distractions are created equal. Some numb the mind (alcohol, the Iowa caucuses); others engage the mind (baseball).

It is said that baseball is "only a game." Yes, and the Grand Canyon is only a hole in Arizona.

Proof of the genius of ancient Greece is that its understanding of baseball's future importance. Greek philosophers considered sport a religious and civic — in a word, a moral — undertaking. Sport, they said, is morally serious because mankind's noblest aim is the loving contemplation of worthy things. By witnessing physical grace, the soul comes to understand and love beauty. Seeing persons compete courageously and fairly helps emancipate the individual by educating his passions.

Professional sports can be a melancholy business because an athlete's career compresses so much of life's trajectory into a short span. But, as the Pirates' Willie Stargell said, "The umpires always say 'Play ball.' They don't say 'Work ball.'"

No other team sport is so fascinated with the aging process, perhaps because none is based on skill and timing rather than brute force. No other team sport has so many 15- and even 20-year careers.

Great sporting events unify local communities. For a nation they are exceptions to what sometimes seems to be a rule — that shared experiences are either sad, such as the assassination of President Kennedy, or divisive, such as the firing of General MacArthur. The World Series occurs four times as frequently as the Iowa caucuses. What a wonderful country America is.

The Washington Post.

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Burma Says It Has Captured Suspects in Bombing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RANGOON, Burma. — Burma radio said the police captured a "Korean terrorist" Wednesday after killing his companion during the hunt for suspects in the bombing Sunday that took 20 lives, including four South Korean cabinet ministers.

A third suspect had been captured Monday, and the South Korean Embassy said all were believed to be part of a five-man North Korean assassination team.

Meanwhile, Australian intelligence sources in Sydney said Wednesday they believed a North Korean cargo vessel, the Tong Oe Gu Kho, dropped off five terrorists

and waited in Sri Lankan waters to pick them up after the bombing, but left when things went wrong.

The Burmese broadcast said three Burmese soldiers were killed during the capture of the Korean on Wednesday. It said the man killed the soldiers and was injured himself when he threw a hand grenade at security forces and civilians who were closing in on his hiding place in a rice paddy near the Burmese capital.

The same man evaded capture Tuesday in a village near Rangoon by throwing a grenade that wounded three policemen. The police killed his companion as he tried to escape.

The third man described as a Korean was captured on Monday while swimming in a creek near the city. He also tried to throw a grenade at his captors, blowing off his own arm and injuring two civilians.

The Burmese press published pictures of equipment said to have been captured from the suspects that included hand grenades and pith helmets.

In Australia, Bill Hayden, the Australian foreign minister, said Wednesday in Canberra that the actions of the North Korean ship shortly before Sunday's bombing in Burma were "of more than passing interest."

Addressing Parliament, Mr. Hayden did not link in detail the ship's movements and the bombing episode, which South Korea has blamed on North Korean agents.

Mr. Hayden said, however, that the ship docked in the Colombo harbor in Sri Lanka on Sept. 29 with a general cargo.

"It was there for seven days," Mr. Hayden said. "It was asked by the Sri Lankan authorities to leave." After he spoke, the intelligence sources said they believed the ship was involved in the attack.

Burma radio did not say whether the dead Korean or the two captured men were from the North or South Korea. The South Korean Embassy said all three were believed to be part of a North Korean assassination team of five. Diplomatic sources said the three ap-

peared to have been heading for a rendezvous with a boat to make their escape by sea.

Burma has yet to accuse either foreign assailants or Burmese dissidents of the bombing. Burma has relations with both North and South Korea.

Thousands of South Koreans held anti-Communist rallies in Seoul and other cities Wednesday. North Korea denied it was responsible, calling the accusation "preposterous and ridiculous."

The bomb attack Sunday at the Martyr's Mausoleum in Rangoon took place minutes before South Korea's president, Chun Doo-

Hwan, was to have placed a wreath there. His motorcade had been delayed and he was unhurt, but the victims included four members of his cabinet.

Doubts Are Expressed
Earlier, Clyde Haberman of The New York Times reported from Seoul:

Some Asian and European diplomats in Seoul expressed doubt Tuesday that North Korea was responsible. The diplomats said reports they had received from Rangoon suggested that the bombing might have been planned by Burmese insurgents intent on embarrassing the Burmese government during a visit by the South Korean.

The sources said they had been told that one or possibly two undetonated bombs had been found in the mausoleum where the explosion occurred. This suggested, a diplomat said, that the aim had been to kill as many people as possible and not just the visiting South Koreans.

Meanwhile, a South Korean government spokesman reiterated the official position that North Korea was responsible. But he added that the supporting evidence was circumstantial.

The South Korean government has maintained a low-key reaction. Since Mr. Chun cut short what was to have been an 18-day tour of six Asian nations and returned home Monday, there has been little official comment.



COLLISION AT SEA — The Da Qing, a 4,700-ton Chinese ship, sank Wednesday after colliding with the 3,774-ton Indonesian freighter Gunung Klabat in waters east-northeast of Hong Kong. The Indonesian ship rescued 35 Chinese seamen; 24 others were missing.

U.S. Keeps Trade Limits Despite Expiry of Law

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An administration official has said that the government will continue to enforce controls on U.S. exports after the law authorizing them expires at midnight Friday. With Congress in recess this week, there is no prospect that the Export Administration Act will be extended by then.

The official, Under Secretary of Commerce Lionel H. Oliver, specifically warned companies Tuesday against trying to take advantage of the lapse of the law by shipping proscribed products or technical information. The lapse could be as short as two days, until the Senate returns on Monday, or it could extend for weeks.

"What may appear to be a narrow window temporarily available, will not prove to be there," Mr. Oliver said.

Administration officials said that President Ronald Reagan could give the Commerce Department fresh authority to regulate exports but was unlikely to do so as this would require a declaration that a national emergency exists.

Export controls have a variety of applications; the most sensitive are restrictions on the shipment of strategically useful goods and technology to the Soviet bloc.

The department's authority may lapse because Congress has not finished revising the Export Administration Act. The act would have expired Sept. 30 but for a 14-day extension signed by Mr. Reagan. In a separate bill, the House approved a further extension, to Oct. 28, but this awaits Senate action.

Mr. Oliver told members of the National Association of Manufacturers that President Reagan would receive a recommendation this week to invoke the International Economic Emergency Powers Act, a 1977 law under which the president could authorize the continuation of export controls.

But he refused to predict whether Mr. Reagan would accept this recommendation and acknowledged that, if the emergency powers were not invoked, there would be no statute to prohibit or license exports at least until Monday.

The administration appeared to be seeking a commitment from Senate aides to vote promptly on Monday on the House-passed bill extending the Export Administration Act. With the extension, there might be no interruption in the processing of export applications.

"We don't issue licenses over the weekend," Mr. Oliver said.

A Senate aide said he thought industry was unlikely to exploit the situation, particularly since the revised act, which is expected to clear Congress by Thanksgiving, would almost certainly be retroactive.

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Dutchman Is Arrested In U.S. Land Fraud Case

By Dan Morain

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — U.S. authorities, using a warrant issued here, have arrested a one-time Dutch journalist turned financial adviser in what officials are calling the largest real-estate fraud in American history.

U.S. authorities have started extradition procedures to bring Reink Kamer, 40, to Los Angeles to face federal charges of conspiracy and fraud.

His alleged role was to find Dutch investors seeking tax shelters. They were sold undeveloped and generally desolate land in the Antelope Valley area of Southern California, and in areas of Utah, Texas and New York state, according to the indictment.

Mr. Kamer's partner, Bernard Whitney, 64, of Manhattan Beach, California, pleaded not guilty Tuesday to charges of conspiring to bilk investors out of millions of dollars. Mr. Whitney was arrested here Friday.

Judge Richard A. Gidbois Jr. scheduled a U.S. District Court hearing on Mr. Whitney's request for a reduction of his bail. It was set at the unusually high figure of \$5 million after a federal prosecutor contended that Mr. Whitney might flee rather than stand trial.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kamer was taken into custody near Baarle-Hertog, a Belgian enclave surrounded by Dutch territory, officials said.

In the Netherlands, Mr. Kamer wrote a column for a widely circulated Dutch magazine, Panorama, recommending investments in gold, stamps and, more recently, real estate in the United States.

According to Dutch accounts, Mr. Kamer and Mr. Whitney, who was born in the Netherlands but has lived in Southern California for the past 40 years, met in the Netherlands in 1976.

They later began the American Land Program, a company designed to provide Dutch investors with tax shelters by investing in land in the United States.

According to the indictment, Mr. Kamer and Mr. Whitney used the company to cheat investors in at least four major land projects, in California, Utah, Texas and New York.

In the California deal, Mr. Kamer and Mr. Whitney are accused of telling potential investors that they would be building a 10,000-home development. The development never started. In the Utah project, the accused allegedly told investors that they would be developing a major ski resort. Construction never began.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Henry H. Rosbacher, who will prosecute, has said that an estimated 4,000 investors may have lost a total of \$200 million to \$2 billion, making it the largest such fraud in U.S. history.

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U.S. Navy Said Ready To Keep Oil Route Open

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy could thwart any Iranian attempt to block the entrance to the Gulf and cut off oil tanker traffic, Pentagon officials say.

Iran threatened to close the Gulf after France sold Iraq, Iran's enemy in the three-year-long Gulf war, five Super Etendard warplanes that can carry Exocet missiles.

There have been reports in the past week that the jets have already been sent to Iraq.

Iran reportedly fears that Iraq will use the jets to disrupt the export of Iranian oil, either by destroying a key oil terminal or by sinking tankers. Since 1980, Iran has repeatedly said it would close the Gulf but has never tried to carry out the threat.

[Iraqi Navy gunboats attacked and destroyed two Iranian vessels Wednesday in the northeastern corner of the Gulf, according to a Baghdad radio report quoted by The Associated Press from Nicosia.

The radio, citing a military communiqué, said the first vessel was part of a convoy sailing west of Kharg Island when it was intercepted and destroyed by the Iraqi gunboats. A large Iranian warship attempted to rescue the stricken vessel but was attacked and destroyed, the radio added. There was no Iranian comment on the report.]

U.S. Navy sources said U.S. helicopters, escorted by fighters, could clear any mines the Iranians might place in the 26-mile (42-kilometer) Strait of Hormuz, through which much of the West's oil passes.

Officials said there were two major channels through the strait and that it would be difficult for the Iranians to block both without being detected by U.S. aerial patrols.

If the Iranians sank a ship's hull in one of the channels, they said, the navy could blow it up.

[Saudi Arabia warned Wednesday it would defend the Strait of Hormuz against any Iranian attempt to close it. United Press International reported from Beirut. It said the warning came from Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation.]

The latest Iranian threats came as an amphibious group carrying 2,000 U.S. marines was bound for the Indian Ocean from the Lebanese coast, where it was stationed for about a month.

In Baghdad, Iraq's capital, Western diplomats said Iraq could avoid escalation by not using the French jets. But they said they believed that the Iraqis wanted to provoke the Iranians into trying to close the Gulf, convinced that this would force the United States to side with Iraq against Iran.

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CURRENTS

Story of Evolution Is Exploded

PI, South Carolina (UPI) — Studies of the fossil record indicate that the commonly held theory that a single cell may be wrong, an international team of scientists, 53, of the Medical University of South Carolina, has produced sufficient evidence to suggest that the theory is wrong. Dr. Schaefer calls "the genetic code" a "trained response from the scientific community" and said in an interview, Dr. Schaefer, a German-born scientist who moved to the United States in 1960, has produced molecular evidence in the form of an unbroken number of independent and

Outlook for Halley's Comet

California (UPI) — Researchers say Halley's comet will be barely visible during its next passage, but will be five to six times brighter than previous ones. In a Prospects Laboratory conference, Dr. John Bertie, said calculations of Halley's comet based on observations made in 1910 show the comet's true brightness and that the 1910 prediction was too bright. Dr. Bertie said the comet's brightness would be about half that of the 1910 comet, but would be bright as bright as Polaris, the pole star.

Legs for Amputees

Massachusetts (AP) — Computerized, high-tech artificial legs are being developed by researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The researchers are developing a mechanical model of a human leg, which would be used to design a prosthetic leg. The researchers are also developing a computerized model of a human leg, which would be used to design a prosthetic leg. The researchers are also developing a computerized model of a human leg, which would be used to design a prosthetic leg.

Final Category Is Established

London (AP) — Scientists have discovered a new and life that brings to 25 the number of planets in the Earth's category. The discovery was made by a team of scientists at the University of Cambridge. The discovery was made by a team of scientists at the University of Cambridge. The discovery was made by a team of scientists at the University of Cambridge.

Gallstone Link Is Seen

London (AP) — Drinking the equivalent of a half-litre of alcohol per day may prevent gallstones, but heavy drinking may increase the risk, according to a study published in the British medical journal, the Lancet. The study found that moderate drinking lowers the risk of gallstones, but heavy drinking increases the risk. The study found that moderate drinking lowers the risk of gallstones, but heavy drinking increases the risk.

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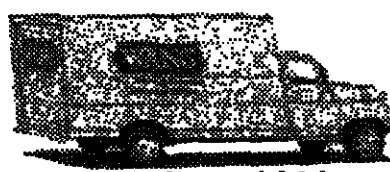
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TIET	4682	37	34	34	- 1/2
Viron S	4180	37 1/2	35 1/2	37	- 1/2
Ward S	3577	25 1/2	25	25 1/2	+ 1/2
Purley B	2557	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	- 1/2
Ward S	1528	23 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	- 1/2
Norden	1517	34 1/2	34	34 1/2	- 1/2
Sevco	1144	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/2
Chen	108	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	- 1/2
Domar	863	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2

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26%	79 1/4	WmSmy	.38	20	23 1/4	23 1/4	+
47%	29 1/2	Martinez	2.80	47	37	44	+
10%	24 1/2	WmSmy	.44	44	28	28	+
73%	28 1/2	Nova	.44	32	33 1/2	33 1/2	+
1%	34	Nucor	.32	35	38	38 1/2	+
4%	14	Huhts	.22	24	15	12 1/2	-
17%	6 1/2	OakInd	.84	17	10 3/4	7 1/4	-
21%	12 1/2	WmSmy	1.32	59	17	24	+
21%	17 1/2	OacPac	2.50	101	130	24 1/2	+
21%	14 1/2	OacPac	1.50	121	103	20 1/2	+

By Marie Curcio
PARIS — The spring sun-
nied around the clock,
and the swimming and start-
ing and there is bound to
ing of the Paris Fair, as a
one thing is for certain, the
there earlier. Summer is in
leap and an invasion of
strong water is coming.

The reasons for this transi-
tion are many. Summer
is season and a time of
three years fewer clothes,
nothing in some cases. Sun-
nied calls for unexpensive
clothes on boats and be-
ing their money, on swim-
ing expensive clothes. The
are spent in winter, on
sail means the lack of ex-
cess and fun.

Despite the heat of sun-
nied in Paris this season will
in several points of view.
The Laurent is sure to keep
to be chemise, a perennial
that he pushed with a uni-
ge at his last couture col-
nied months ago. His appra-
to be influential again,
the economy have already

Alexandra
When An

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS — As legendary as his life itself, Alexandre is remembered for 45 years of haute couture made after his 61st birthday. Apparently, groomed and as capable as he is, he is orchestrating his own arrangements for 11 of the coming summer: ready-to-wear, shoes, jewelry, perfume.

For eight hectic days, Alexandre and his team of 20 people will work in the ateliers and comb through the 400 models whose clothes they must accustom to the various seasonal messages of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, Dior, Valentino and Saint Laurent.

For Pierre, who showed the first collection, "a very Parisian" style, but one that is easily worn elsewhere, for Kimjima Wednesday presented "an ambience" of "Paris, half Asiatic." For March on Thursday the look is, "a mixture of the sophisticated and the mischievousness of the 1930s." For the theatrical, and I would think it, Alexandre said, "theatrical, like clothes." He alluded to the seasons: "Winter is more sleek and classic, like a well-trained discipline." He said, "Next summer changes to another gender, fuller, with more softness near the face. The collections the clothing will be on capote, and with a reference to 'beyond the modernity of the designers' forthcoming."

(Continued on Page 16)

FRENCH FASHION

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1983

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Clockwise, for spring '84, the softened shapes of Kenzo, Karl Lagerfeld for Chloé, Emanuel Ungaro, Dior, Yves Saint Laurent and (below) Claude Montana.

Designers Soften the Lines at Spring Collections

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — The spring/summer collections opened this week, but no one is promising any startling surprises and there is bound to be a feeling of déjà vu. For, as a rule, fashion changes six months earlier, for fall and winter. Summer is just a follow-up and an evolution of the preceding winter's trends.

The reasons for this transitional approach are many. Summer is a short season and a time of year when one wears fewer clothes, next to nothing in some cases. Summer also calls for inexpensive clothes, with women on boats and beaches putting their money on swimsuits and inexpensive cottons. The big bucks are spent in winter, on substantial items like suits, evening gowns and furs.

Despite the lack of suspense, fashion in Paris this season will still offer several points of view. Yves Saint Laurent is sure to keep honing his chemise, a perennial best seller at his last couture collection three months ago. His approach is sure to be influential again, and many countries have already indi-

cated that they are striving toward a looser, more fluid silhouette. Thierry Mugler, for one, said he will ease off his form-fitting designs, which he used to sculpt a bewitching hourglass figure, a shape that is now best carried out by Azzedine Alaïa.

But Mugler claims that these days are over for him. He has been through this routine he said, and finds the little black skirt, cupping the derrière, *démodé*. Mugler added that his collection will be quieter than last winter, but he will continue to emphasize waist and bosom and will stay with his "passion-red" colors. Things are looking up for Mugler who is moving to elegant premises on the Faubourg St-Honore — closing in on couture establishment designers.

Kenzo said that he will have a strict, straight and longish look, with skirts grazing the ankles. Basically, he will show two silhouettes, a slim, fitted one and another far looser with big prints and plaids. He will pursue his trip into folklore land with African prints. Colors will include green, claret and navy. A man with a festive sense, Kenzo,

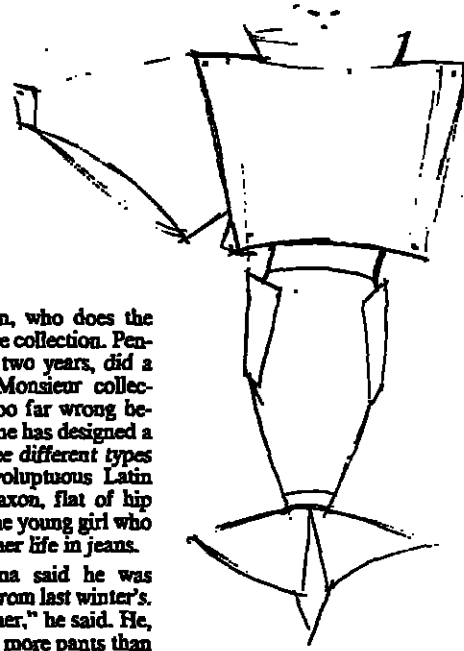
who first started in a circus-like atmosphere, is now changing gear. His next collection will be shown in the chateau of Maisons Laffitte and he is turning it into a black-tie affair.

Karl Lagerfeld, who is designing his last collection for Chloé (their contract ends Dec. 31) said he has not made up his mind whether he will renew his contract. But whether he does it or not, one can expect this collection to be a series of firecrackers, Lagerfeld having made Chloé one of the most prestigious labels in the world. His main theme will be a mermaid silhouette with bloused, easy tops and longer, tapered skirts. The Chanel collection, which is officially designed by Gilles Dutoit, is, in effect, a follow-up of the couture collection that Lagerfeld designed last season. Lagerfeld is a busy man these days. Besides his fashion work, he is also helping Princess Caroline of Monaco edit the Christmas celebrity issue of French Vogue. "I'm a sort of unofficial artistic adviser," he said.

It will be the first time that Gerard Perneroux will design Dior ready-to-wear, taking over

from Marc Bohan, who does the prestigious couture collection. Perneroux, who, for two years, did a successful Dior Monsieur collection, cannot go too far wrong because, as he said, he has designed a collection for three different types of women: the voluptuous Latin one, the Anglo-Saxon, flat of hip and sporty, and the young girl who generally spends her life in jeans.

Claude Montana said he was changing his line from last winter's "Summer is summer," he said. He, for one, will show more pants than skirts. He is also going from rounded lines into strongly angular, architectural ones.



Alexandre Promises to Orchestrate Many Surprises When Arranging Hairstyle Themes of 11 Designers

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS — As legendary as the heads he coifs, Alexandre is riding high in the world of haute coiffure after 45 years in the business. A month after his 61st birthday, trim, impeccably groomed and as indefatigable as ever, he is orchestrating the hair arrangements for 11 of the spring/summer ready-to-wear shows.

For eight hectic days, Alexandre and his team of 20 people will wield brushes and combs through the locks of 400 models whose coiffures must accentuate the vastly different fashion messages of Jean Paton, Kimijima, Thierry Mugler, Chloé, Ungaro, Lanvin, Givenchy, Chanel, Dior, Valentino and Saint Laurent.

For Paton, who showed Tuesday, he created, "a very Parisian luxury, but one that is easily wearable." For Kimijima Wednesday, he presented "an ambience — half French, half Asiatic." For Mugler on Thursday the look is, "audaciousness, mischievousness — he adores the theatrical, and I love to provide it," Alexandre said.

Hairstyles, like clothes, are linked to the seasons. "Winter chignons are sleek and classic, tighter and more disciplined," he explained. "Next summer chignons are smoother, gentler, fuller, with a lovely softness near the face. For these collections the chignon becomes a soft *catogan*, tied with a ribbon at the nape of the neck."

Reluctance to "betray the secrets of the designers" forbade any details of Friday's Ungaro and Chloé show, or of those next week, be-



Fall '83 for Mugler.

yond his summary of mood: "An emphasis is on the supple, the wavy, the glamorous — a wearable sophistication in the middle of a certain madness" and a different kind of hairdresser's "tease" derived from the styles he did for two of his most illustrious clients. For one collection, "I have attached the hair in the classic style of Princess Grace." (In the 25 years he was her hairdresser, he invented more than 300 coiffures for her.) "For another designer, I have revived the extravagant chignon of Marie Callas, but everyone must guess which is for whom."

Collection hairdos are discussed in conference, then final designs

tacked up to be used as a guide backstage at the shows. Inspiration comes from "a fabric, a hat, the atmosphere of the fashion house itself." Or it springs from the perceptions of years of rapport between hairdresser and designer.

"Our job is to understand and analyze the silhouette the designer wishes to define," Alexandre said, "then strike the right note for each one in the limited time we have available. If I misrepresent the design of the couturier who has depended on me, then it's a catastrophe for him and for me."

The collections have become more like show business spectacles, and he extends the analogy. "Like the opera star, the song is written, but one must perform it. The interpretation according to the gifts of the performer, that's the art."

"We try, my orchestra of 20 and I, and if I'm von Karajan, then I must see that everything is perfect. I do not permit myself to make mistakes. The last minute placing of a ribbon, a jewel, a flower, must be done correctly."



Alexandre's elegantly sophisticated evening chignon.

The worst moments occur usually in the afternoon when models arrive late because of earlier shows and stylists have only 15 to 20 minutes to get them ready. Through it all, he said, they must keep an "Olympian calm — inside there is a thousand degree heat, but the anguish mustn't show."

Does Alexandre personally work all 11 collections? "Does Mr. von Karajan abandon his orchestra?" he exclaimed. "I must be there to warm up my team." In addition, as president of the international hairdressers' association, Intercroiffure, he will be host to students from 12 countries, including Argentina, Australia, Singapore and the United States as well as Europe, bring-

ing them backstage at the collections to observe.

Alexandre, whose personal style incorporates professionalism, discretion and unpretentious manners, has been not only the coiffeur, but the confidant of many celebrated women.

"I'm a man of duty," he explained. "If they say that on the trampoline of fashion, 'Alexandre has been lucky,' it is because if someone chooses me, I won't let them down."

His salon prices are on a par with other top Paris stylists. Haircuts start at 135 francs, 200 francs if done by Alexandre. But an elaborate arrangement by Alexandre can cost more than 1,000 francs.

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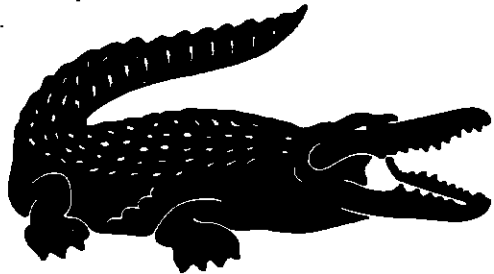
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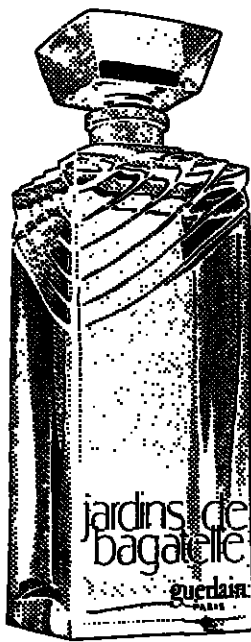
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FRENCH FASHION

Emanuel Ungaro, Karl Lagerfeld for Chloé and Jean-Louis Scherrer
lavished lace on the designs for their '83 collections.

Lace Accents Fashion's Mood of Elegance

PARIS — Lace, the exquisite gossamer fabric that has been the mark of elegant refinement in dress for hundreds of years, is strongly back in style. All the couturiers included at least one ensemble made of lace this season. Some, like Cardin and Saint Laurent, liberally lavished lace throughout their collections.

"There is a new enthusiasm for lace in haute couture," Jacques

Mouclier, president of the Chambre Syndicale de la Haute Couture and spokesman for French couturiers, said recently. "It is regaining a prominent place in French fashion. This year the most prestigious designs used lace."

Fashion in lace from 1590 to 1983 was celebrated in a sumptuous fashion show held in late July on the colonnaded staircase leading into the gardens of the Palais Galliera where a lace exhibition presented by the Musée de la Mode et du Costume runs until Oct. 30.

For French lace manufacturers, who lead the world in lace production, it is the most encouraging sign since the heyday of the postwar years when many women favored lace for the indispensable little cocktail dress and fashionable brides were swathed in veils of Alençon or Valenciennes lace.

Sales of "traditional lace" (machine-made lace using the Jacquard principle on a Leavers loom) reached 500 million francs (\$62 million) last year, with exports to 50 countries bringing in 290 million francs from top customers in Italy, Japan, Germany and the United States.

After a straight three-year rise,

this year's exports are expected to top 300 million francs.

These recent successes are due to a new design awareness in the industry and because "manufacturers are inventing new laces in direct collaboration with couture designers," said Frank Gineston, a past secretary-general of the Fédération Nationale des Dentelles Tulle, Broderies et Cuirpures, the national lace federation.

Marescot-Riechers, machine lace makers since 1880, claims to have supplied 90 percent of the lace used in this year's French fall and winter output. "We've made a special effort in design consultation with individual couturiers in bringing out 35 to 40 new patterns this season," Claude Coudray, manager of Marescot-Riechers, said.

Grouped in Calais and Caudry in the north of France, Lyons and Le Puy in the south, using 700 looms, 80 manufacturers produce technologically brilliant imitations of the traditional handmade lace patterns, which is, contrary to expectation, surprisingly difficult.

"The process of intertwining the threads makes it very solid," Mr. Gineston said. "Despite its delicate look, it won't tear like other fabrics."

There are as many different kinds of lace as the historic towns and villages known over the centuries for their local specialties and the machine-made variations still bear the legendary names—Alençon, Valenciennes, Chantilly, du Puy. Classically made from linen, cotton, silk or wool ("blonde" lace draws its name from the egg-shell silk of its thread), much modern lace is now made from man-made fibers.

There are, however, two basic types of handmade lace: needlepoint, derived from embroidery, such as Alençon, Argentan and Venetian rose-point lace; and bobbin lace, a weave of two crossed threads blocked by a third, which characterizes Chantilly, Valenciennes and du Puy, traditionally made on a "pillow" with a hollowed-out drum onto which the pattern is picked out in pins and woven using dozens of bobbins of thread.

Prices of machine-made lace and handmade lace are hard to compare. Marescot's Coudray quotes a trade price of from 200 francs to 1,000 francs for almost one yard of dress length lace. Fourisot's handmade productions run from 400

(Continued on Page 14)

Customized
Accessories:
The Quality
Collectibles

By Barbara MacLennan
PARIS — The impeccably dressed man who recently asked Jean-Pierre Renard to make him a crocodile briefcase and six matching suitcases — total price, \$24,000 — is the sort of person who would always consider buying custom-made accessories.

But so is the elegant woman who orders a pair of custom-made shoes for \$350 at Castelli's because her feet will fit them and besides they will last longer than four pairs of fashionable ready-to-wear shoes. Both know exactly what they want: the ultimate in luxury, perfect comfort, something made especially for them and accessories that will endure for years and years. They think their taste, their taste, is just as important as anyone else's, and they are probably right. Paris offers more than the elegant creations of famous couture designers. It also has master craftsmen who do not think any farther ahead than their next client, a perfectionist insisting on exquisitely made accessories.

Bezhut does not just make shoes for kings and princes. It seems there are a lot of other men willing to pay at least \$800 and then wait two months for a pair of perfectly fitting, classic-looking shoes. For those who are slightly insecure and would not want to leave the impression that they had just discovered the elite world of custom-made shoes, this conscientious shoemaker will specially polish the newly crafted shoes to make them look respectably old. And when they are worn down a bit, in 10 years, he will resole them and make them look like new, for just \$110.

Lobb, the English boot maker, have been in Paris since 1900 and in 1973 moved into Hermès, where the clientele has gotten younger but is just as patient — the wait is six to eight months for a pair of beautifully made shoes. The price is \$900.

Castelli's owner, Salvatore di Geronimo, said many of his women clients are tired of having sores on their feet; the others want something no one else has. "Industrialization has been hard on feet. We make shoes just like in the old days. You cannot work extra soft leather with a machine," Mr. di Geronimo said. The first pair of Castelli handmade shoes cost \$300, once the form is made — there are 1,500 in the back room — other pairs cost \$228.

One woman wanted a handbag exactly like the 20-year-old rose ostrich bag she had in her hand and another wanted her favorite bag reproduced in four different colors. They get precisely what they want within five days from Chichen-Itza. Prices range from \$300 to \$1,000. "People get attached to beautifully made accessories; when you've had a bag for 10 years you want to have it for another 10 and when the price of everything goes up quality does not seem that much more," Jacqueline Lollereau, who is considered one of the best artisans in Paris, said.

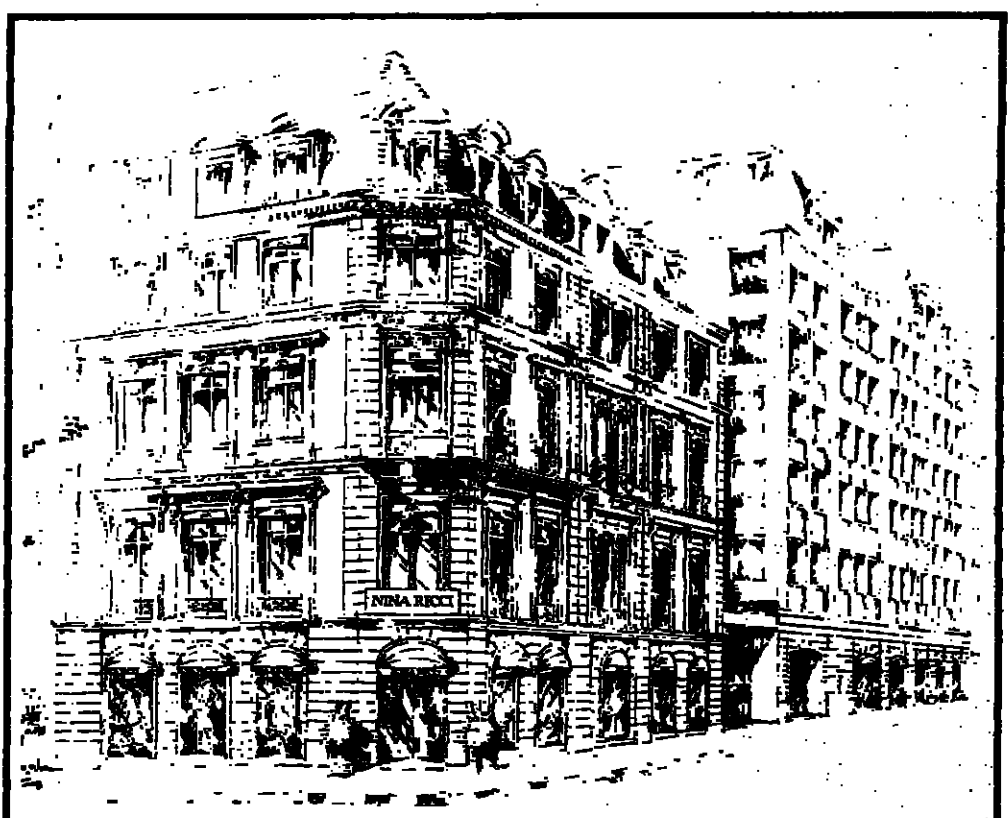
Most people who have their gloves made by Delcy are not planning on picking needles like the Greek poet, Homer who was the first to sing their praise. Forty people work with meticulous care to fill a 150 drawers with gloves of every size, color and design and suddenly it is not enough because gloves are "in" again. Which is why, even paying \$180 dollars for a pair, a client will still have to wait for one month for them to be made. "I am seeing as many Americans now as I did before the war; once we have their hand on record they can go home and order by mail," Pierre Finçon, owner of Delcy, said. "The big trend now is long gloves that are draped all the way up near the shoulder. Not everyone who wants them can afford them at about \$200. But they can have a pair of short peccary gloves for \$70."

Rita Hayworth and Gloria Swanson were just two of the famous women who flattered their faces with hats from Paulette de la Bruyère, known professionally as Madame Paulette, where a simple veil costs \$35 and a not so simple one \$625. Madame Paulette designs hats for Chanel and Claude Montana. From the time she looks at a client's face to decide the shape, the swatch of fabric from the dress she will be wearing with the hat and has her idea sewn together, 10 days will have gone by.

Let it rain — and do not worry it will — and Madame Madeleine Gély will make a copy of that fabulous umbrella left at home or one that is just a fantasy — unless she thinks the color makes you look "under the weather." Jane Birkin can testify to that. She broke the handle of her 1930s umbrella recently, a cluster of cherries carved out of wood, and made Madame Gély promise to make her another one before she would continue working on her latest film.

The couture perfection found at Sabbia Rosa may be a private luxury, but that should not detract from the pleasure of designing one's own lingerie, including the color, form, how much lace and where. "We show customers existing designs, a color sheet, an assortment of lace and then they can create their own lingerie — it is as personal as you can get and makes a woman feel pretty inside," Sabbia Rosa said. "There is a return to femininity."

(Continued on Page 14)

Boutiques
NINA RICCI
Paris17, Rue FRANÇOIS-I^{er}
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مكتبة النهر

FRENCH FASHION

Black, Blue Can Simplify Building of Wardrobes

PARIS — "A woman is always safe in blue..."

That kind of musty fashion dictum has always been suspect. But when a woman who has lived, explained and designed fashion for the past three decades insists that the basic wardrobe for a woman in the '80s can be limited to knit, jersey and flannel in just black or blue, it is worth taking a second look.

This dressing edict comes from Peggy Roche, former mannequin, editor of Elle and, as of two-and-a-half months ago, designer. She has already attracted international attention in her boutique at 7 Rue du Pré aux Clercs. Private customers are collecting her clothes and store buyers from a dozen countries have placed orders. U.S. stores attracted by her philosophy include Bergdorf-Goodman, I. Magnin and Harne.

Many remember Peggy Roche as a star model at Jacques Heim, Guy Laroche and Hubert de Givenchy. In those days, a mannequin had to stand for hours while couturiers and their aides draped, cut and tacked fabric — sometimes even sewing buttons onto their bodies — to create a dress from start to finish. A few thousand hours of that adds up to firsthand experience of fashion in general and how to go about designing it in particular.

From there she moved to Elle in the early '60s. The magazine, then at its most prestigious period, literally re-defined the French fashion magazine giving readers access to style that had previously been reserved for an international minority. During her several years as a fashion journalist, she became the blueprint for many other fashion magazines. And after she worked behind the scenes in a range of ready-to-wear groups, she decided to go on her own.

She goes just one better than Henry Ford and the first cars he offered in a choice of black or black, and makes it black and navy blue: One shade always trims the other, whichever way you take it.

Flap-fronted sailor pants fastened by gilt buttons are the dominant theme — "because they swing across the years from 16 to 60." Straight but full, they are worn with blazers in superb Racine jersey and sell for 1,500 francs. They are fastened low by a single button shaped like a sunburst jewel. Flap-front skirts are 1,350 francs and are matched most often with cardigans piped in satin at 1,650 francs.

The same two-tone policy puts contrast binding on hefty knit mid-

group of experienced fringe designers to move back into the fashion business. The Peggy Roche version is intrinsically classic yet up to date: Indemodable is the French tag for clothes that will not fly out of fashion tomorrow afternoon.

"Everything is designed to go right through from morning to evening," she said.

Such chic demands splashes of light and color which she provides with rhinestone jewels, short necklaces of crystal cabochons threaded onto passementerie, and skip-rope pearl necklaces worn with the '30s touch of a big casual knot at the side of the throat.

Buyers in town for the prêt-à-porter are checking out her summer '84 look, which will be by her standards wildly colorful. Everything, but everything is in beige, khaki and white, with accessories of shocking pink.

MONIQUE DE FAUCON

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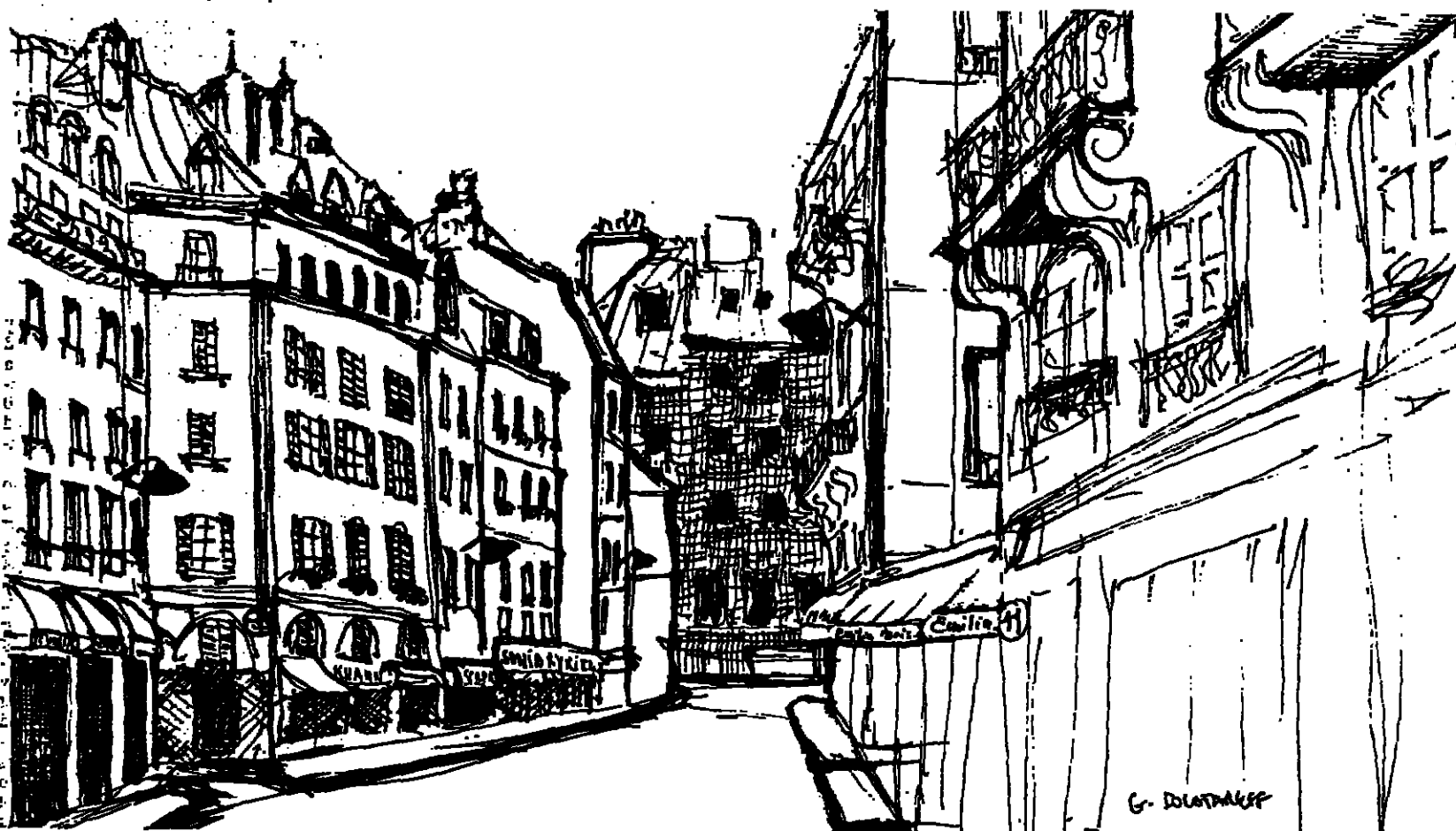
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Rue de Grenelle: Left Bank's New 'In' Shopping Spot

By Monique de Faucon

PARIS — The attraction of The Twickenham — called la taverne by Left Bank locals — is not just the pub's 92-franc set-price lunch, but its location, which results in a lively mix of intellectuals from Grasset Publishing around the corner, a growing number of ready-to-wear entrepreneurs and the trendy clients who have followed.

Of the 23 "names" in fashion boutiques, no fewer than 12 have moved into a 500-yard (450-meter) stretch of the Rue de Grenelle between the Cercle de la Croix Rouge and the Boulevard Raspail.

The first two arrivals had the strip to themselves for years: Sonia Rykiel in 1968 and Revillon in 1971. Both had discerned a slightly tacky trend developing in the fashion-mad Rue de Sévres a few yards away, and preferred to turn the corner. As Sévres went down-market and the rentals soared, others followed. They bought out cafes, printers, antique dealers and even absorbed the local Thesaur Publique tax collection station, creating the best new mix of competitive resources that allows a woman to dress from head to foot.

The shopping trip commences at the Cercle de la Croix Rouge with the first of Revillon and ends with the boutique of Michel Leger.

Here is what the Rue de Grenelle offers in a short, zigzag stroll:

• No. 2. This branch of Revillon's main store specializes in maroon, in "tweed printed" moose, lambs' fur sweaters and fur-lined coats. Prices begin around 4,600 francs for ones with mock beaver lining. When faced with Revillon prices two factors should be kept in mind: This is one of the few furriers that buy directly at the international fur auctions so quality is outstanding; secondly, design criteria are studiously established to ensure that no style is outdated for four years.

• No. 3. Facing the furrier is René Caty's shoe shop, where everything is French-made. Slim pumps are selling at 580 francs, high-heeled lace-up boots at 700 francs and the latest suede calf, two-tone pumps in regulation black and Havana, black and grey or black and beige at 690 francs. Sonia Rykiel is a faithful client.

• No. 6. This is the address from which Rykiel established herself as the unchallenged queen of French jersey fashion and creative knits. She shares No. 6 with Scapa Hommes, a kind of Gallic Ivy League men's shop. It is popular with the conservative students of the political science college around the corner, the sons of Raymond Barre, former prime minister, Dior's Marc Bohan, the rising movie actor Francis Huster and the current intellectual superior of France, Bernard-Henri Lévy. Princess Caroline of Monaco and the French singer Sylvie Vartan also shop here for the current men in their lives.

• No. 8. It is shoes again, but this time Italian. Guido Pasquali has a hit with his front-slit, low-heeled moccasins for 1,075 francs and his soft pumps on seven-centimeter (nearly three-inch) heels.

• No. 10. Emmanuelle Khanh, one of the most recent arrivals, is mostly stocked with Rumanian embroidered shirts, fall herringbone or tweed two-pieces and chenille sweaters. The best of these are striking multicolored reproductions

of canvases by famous artists such as Paul Klee at 2,090 francs.

• No. 5. Across the road is ETNO, with an ethnic touch that is presently Japanese. ETNO has heavy winter cottons and skirts rolled around the waist and cinched with obi-size belts, and an African mood is promised for spring.

• No. 7. At Mand Frizon, the actresses Anouk Aimée, Catherine Deneuve and Claudia Cardinale drop in for soft, supple and wadded belts and bags. They turn the corner to 83 Rue des Saints-Pères to match them to Frizon's shoes.

This is the crossroad dominated by The Twickenham pub.

• No. 14. Charles Kammer offers the young kind of "Sacha" footwear with a three-strap sandal on six-centimeter heels for 695 francs. It is the current best-seller in black, grey and a choice of browns.

• No. 11. Emilia scatters her luxury bags, belts and shoes around one of the few spacious boutiques on the street.

• No. 20. The first to penetrate beyond the Rue des Saints-Pères was Chacok, the south of France designer who succeeded in transplanting Midi fantasies and colors to Paris. Her printed silks, printed satins bleached with crepes and light-weight, striped tent dresses (robes housses) pull in fans as disparate as the increasingly fashion-conscious Socialist, Edith Cresson, minister for foreign trade, and the daughters of former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. (One lot or the other will stop coming when they know.)

• No. 22. Here, Chacok's new junior shop, Fleur de Rhum, commands the same apologetic loyalties: Members of the Mitterrand family and Princess Hélène de Lichtenstein as well as anyone else attracted by wild yet perfectly coordinated patchworks, superb embroidered and colorful dresses that marry knit with leather — all with a mild folklore accent.

This street was once an antique dealers' reserve. And one of those not yet bought out has ingeniously joined the fashion binges. Also at No. 22, Birgitte Haga has added to her elegant show of objects some of those superb 19th-century shawls that have become a staple of French dinner parties and theater-going. Authentic paisley designs they range from 2,200 francs through some outside beauties of the Napoleon III period, which, at 4,800 francs, are big enough to replace a topcoat.

• No. 24. The address is shared by Eva Blaise and Chris R, who manage not to tread on each other's turf. Eva is the hot address for original sweaters and silk jersey dresses, in black with boat neckline at around 680 francs. Chris has brought together collections by Soziko, Michel Harcourt and André Rayat, all very different members of the same school of laid-back fashion.

Parking is difficult in the district, and impossible after No. 30, where chauffeur-driven limos, and diplomatic license plates hitch up onto the high sidewalks.

• No. 31 and No. 37. Claude Montana for women and for men respectively is the draw for the limo crowd. Many buyers are embassy couriers making orders for the Middle East, Switzerland or the United States. They arrive with reference pages ripped from French fashion magazines and leave after

placing literally shipping orders often of six or more ensembles at a time. Montana's clothes rate as the most upmarket leather gear in the world. Even the 5,000-franc men's suits in pin-striped banker's grey have collars and shoulder patches in leather.

• No. 35. Between the two Montanas is the offbeat design work of Claude Revillon, all made by craftsmen. Unlined capes in alpaca (2,300 francs) or mohair (1,600 francs) are made by hand. Only a dressmaker could add the encrustations of silk down one side of a 790-franc cardigan.

• No. 38. A Spanish neighbor, Robert Verrino, moved in two months ago to add a fresh level of sophisticated sportswear to the "Mode Grenelle." Typical and useful are his black-edged wool wrap kimono dresses with deep set-in sleeves at 2,500 francs.

• No. 39. Michel Klein, who together with Montana and Rykiel, can probably claim the heaviest traffic on the street, is very much the darling of Jardin des Modes and Cosmopolitan magazine readers. He also appeals to the young, successful, dynamic and moneyed French career women and to actresses like Isabelle Adjani. Klein combines style with a contemporary cut, full, ample, light and in movement that also fits every body. It is a first stop for the flayed figure that wants to stay in style. The current formula is a generous two-tone or tricolor boat-necked

cotton jersey tunic over brashly colored skirt or pants. The tunic is 615 francs; the pants 400 francs; the skirt 345 francs. He also has camelhair straight skirts at 620 francs; button-up sleeveless vests at 880 francs; striped or solid camel-color cardigans at 1,000 francs and roll-necks for a little less.

Just short of the Boulevard Raspail are two group boutiques.

• No. 38. is Sarah Mill, a prêt-à-porter veteran and an expert in African art. She believes in a market for clothes the French call "ultra-portable," translatable as functional and restrained. Her hunch is certainly working out with current fast-selling seven-eighths coats, lined in wool and made of a mock leather called "curisurino" that is rain and snow resistant. Prices are from 1,000 to 1,700 francs. Various designers contribute to a useful permanent selection of party clothes in silk or taffeta, with items for the end-of-year party season just beginning to stack up.

By comparison with her neighbor, she is probably cheaper and less far out than Grenelle at No. 42.

• No. 42. Grenelle brings together such established names as Junko Shimada, Jean-Kenny Dumas, Catherine Marlet and Victoire-Diffusion. Color emphasis right now is on copper reds and black. This too is a dressy source with a choice of charming tuxedo suits in black or ivory by Junko Shimada and spacer jackets opening on pleated skirts 3,220 francs.

PARIS

SAINT LAURENT

rive gauche

PARIS

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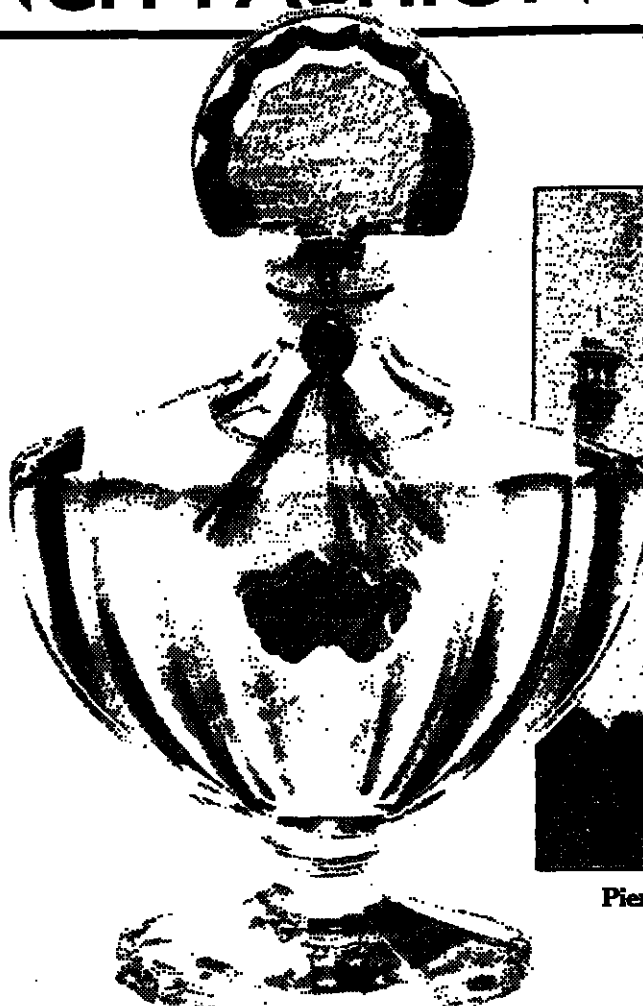
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FRENCH FASHION



Pierre-François-Pascal Guerlain made *Impériale* for the Empress Eugénie; his grandson, Jacques, created *Shalimar* for Mumtaz Mahal, the woman for whom the Taj Mahal was built.

Guerlain Marks 155 Years of Making Fragrances, Most Created Out of Love for a Woman

By Leticia Jett
PARIS — Jean-Paul Guerlain makes perfume for precisely the reason most women would like to

believe fragrance was created — out of passion. This year it was *Jardins de Bagatelle*, "for a very tall blonde who

loves tuberoses," Guerlain said. In 1979 it was *Nahema*, also for a blonde, "but she was cooler, more sophisticated... with a disturbing, haunting charm..." In 1969 it was *Chamade*, "for a woman in her 30s — a marvelous age for a woman." Specifically the woman he had in mind for this fragrance of rose, hyacinth, exotic fruits, lilac, jasmine, amber and vanilla was "dark, very beautiful, French."

Seven years before, *Chant d'Arômes*, a flowery fragrance that combined honeysuckle, gardenia, jasmine, vanilla, rose and sennas, was introduced. This one was for "a young girl, innocent, calm and sage." It was for his first wife, the mother of his son. He formulated *Chant d'Arômes* when he was just 18 years old.

As managing director of the 155-year-old house of Guerlain, Jean-Paul Guerlain, 46, is the fifth generation of the family to be involved in perfume. He was chosen by his grandfather to succeed him as "the nose," the person responsible for creating the next generation of fragrances on which the name of the world's oldest modern perfumery would again expand its repertoire and its reputation.

To make the fragrances, Guer-

lain himself selects the ingredients — traveling to India for sandalwood, Egypt for jasmine, North Africa for rose and orange blossom. These are combined with other essences and bottled in what is hoped will be an irresistible flacon (a necessity that is sometimes irksome to the perfumer, who is more interested in the liquid within than the vessel) to enhance the chemical reaction between a man and a woman. For as far as Guerlain is concerned, fragrance not only makes a woman "more attractive," but it can also elicit "a nearly sexual reaction."

At the very least, for whatever reasons, memories enveloped in fragrance can become lasting souvenirs, recalled each time a fragrance wafts through a room.

Fragrance goes far deeper than conscious thought and ideally perfume can be used to send unspoken messages. Of course, the world's great perfumers, through nature, science, packaging and promotion would like to help convey those sensuous secrets.

Though the Egyptians and the Romans anointed themselves with aromatic oils, the French raised what was a pleasant indulgence into an art. The development of

fragrance as an industry started in France in the 12th century under King Philip II and has continued to be centered here ever since. Just one example of the French love of fragrance is the legend that during the reign of Louis XVI, the court perfumer, who made attar of roses for his king, used two tons of blossoms, or about 100 million petals, to produce 16 ounces (less than half a liter) of pure rose oil.

Today science is an important part of the industry, but Guerlain is quick to point out that one "must not think we use chemicals to replace the essences, but rather we can now use chemical processes to find and yield a fragrance from a natural source like the violet or the lilac, for example, which we were unable to do before."

It was Pierre-François-Pascal Guerlain, Jean-Paul's great-grandfather, who is considered the first great name in modern perfume. With training as a doctor and a chemist, he brought new skills to the profession.

His approach, still the guiding principle of the perfume house, was to personalize perfume. This idea of creating a fragrance for a specific personality or atmosphere was behind his *Impériale* for the Em-

press Eugénie, and in 1912, Jacques Guerlain's *L'Heure Bleue*, which was made to capture the essence of the Belle Époque. It was Jacques Guerlain again, in 1925, who made the perfume that is now as famous as the name Guerlain itself, *Shalimar*.

Like the other perfumes, *Shalimar* had a *raison d'être*; it was inspired by the love of Mumtaz Mahal, the woman for whom the Taj Mahal was built. *Shalimar* is described by the company as "warm, sensual and just a little provocative. It emphasizes the charm of the sensual, captivating brunette..."

Jean-Paul Guerlain wears *Vétiver*, introduced in 1959 and described in company publicity as perfect for the "refined, distinguished man, fully confident of his charms." One never doubts the latter whether watching the confident Guerlain in his austere office above the beauty institute's boutique on the Champs-Élysées or in the comfortable, sun-drenched salon in his rambling home west of Paris. He, however, prefers to explain the genesis of *Vétiver* in much more rustic terms.

"It has the smell of the countryside where I live. I remember work-

ing outside next to an old gardener who was very neat and clean. All those smells — sweat, the gardener, the earth, smoke — that's *Vétiver*," he said.

Those scents mingle in the air outside his 19th-century mansion, another inheritance from his grandfather, Jacques, in some of the area's most chic horse country. And not surprisingly, horses are another Guerlain passion.

(He was once on the French Olympic team and later became one of France's leading dressage riders. He still teaches dressage to a select few "talented" pupils.)

Although he made *Habit Rouge* 18 years ago — a delicious concoction of leather, vanilla, lemon, mandarin, patchouli and lavender which was an instant success both in France and the United States — he does not use it. He likes it, he said, but it does not interest him in the intimate way he believes fragrance must.

Now fragrances have an even more pragmatic side benefit: Many of them are the major support of some of the world's most famous fashion houses. That trend began with Gabrielle "Coco" Chanel's No. 5, Jeanne Lanvin's *Airgèpe* and

Nina Ricci's *L'Air du Temps*, all favorites of Jean-Paul Guerlain.

But would the house of Guerlain consider joining its name and reputation with any another product? On a promotional tour around the United States to mark the company's 150th anniversary, Robert Guerlain, marketing director, said unequivocally not.

"There is no point linking with a designer. We have our own name," he said at the time.

This year the company is celebrating its 155th anniversary, and his cousin is not so sure. "You must never say you will never drink water from a well," Jean-Paul Guerlain said. "For the time being we are reflecting. I won't tell you we are against the idea."

In the meantime, the house of Guerlain will continue to produce a new fragrance at the rate of about one every five years. "That seems to be a necessity these days," Guerlain said. And next year, the company will re-enact a tradition by producing 5,000 one-ounce bottles of *Shalimar* in Baccarat crystal flacons, the way it was presented before mass production and mass consumption became part of even this most personal and passionate of professions.

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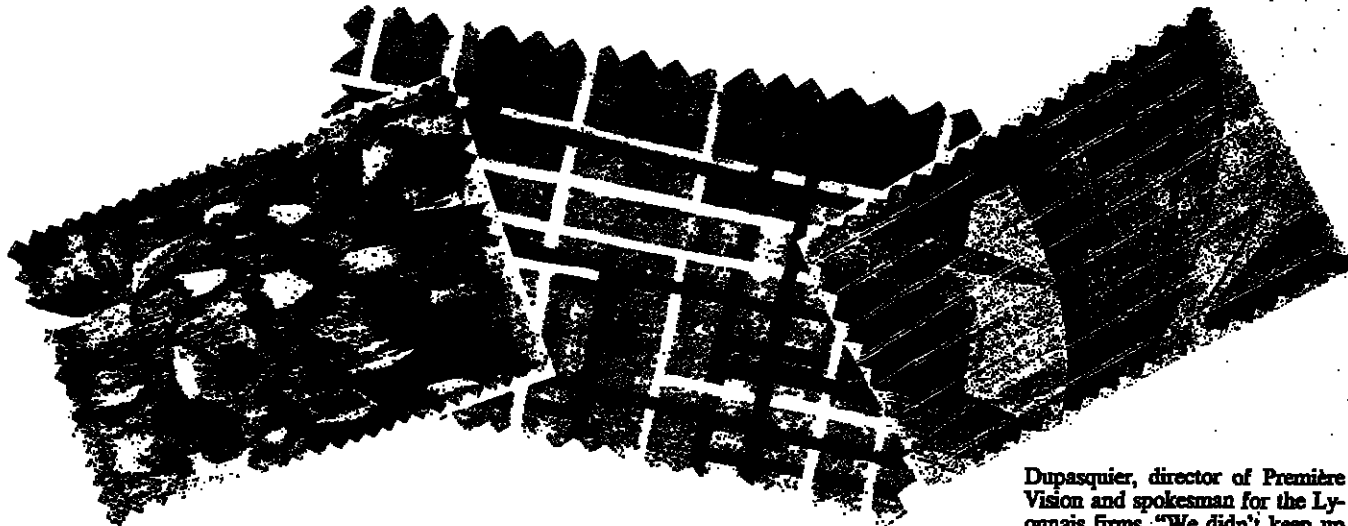
Designers on Both Sides of the Atlantic Are Rediscovering Fabrics from Lyons

PARIS — Fashion's new emphasis on high-profile, fairy-tale opulence — fabrics that are richer, more elaborate and liberally luxurious — is good news for the top-drawer Lyonnais fabric manufacturers and confirmation of their hard-won renaissance in the international fashion network.

Once the undisputed realm of kings of couture fabric in the golden 1960s, Lyons sat back on its laurels and watched, seemingly mesmerized, while the Italians, many ironically Lyons-trained, fared the fashion world to their doorstep with a dazzling design repertoire of contemporary silk prints.

The troubles of the Lyonnais weavers were synonymous with those that beset the entire 80-billion-franc (about \$10-billion) French textile industry.

As the fourth-largest textile exporter in the world, after those in Germany, Italy and Japan, the industry has been working its way back. Last year's exports were up 10.6 percent, to almost 24 billion



francs, with 41 percent of total production exported, compared with 36 percent in 1978. But with last year's imports up 22 percent there is still a long way to go.

The efforts of the Lyonnais manufacturers, the showcase of the in-

dustry, may have begun to turn the trend.

In 1974, at the height of the slump, 15 optimistic Lyonnais firms joined together and presented a group fabric collection in Paris at the same time as the semiannual French ready-to-wear collections. Though it may seem an obvious move, in a land where going it alone is a national obsession and in an industry characterized by a maze of small factories and ateliers it was anything but.

Called *Première Vision*, literally "first look," the fair was just that — a presentation of the fabric trends

for the fashion season beyond the one being exhibited. At the fall/winter '74 ready-to-wear show held in the spring of '74, fabric styles for spring/summer '75 were previewed. This fall's show will present fabric trends for winter '84/85. The show, to be held at the Porte de Versailles from Oct. 15 to 17, will have 320 exhibitors, including 130 foreign firms, eloquent testimony to the fair's success.

"During the end of the '60s and in the '70s, we had a mistaken perception of the needs of the stylish ready-to-wear designers like Cacharel and Hechter," said Bernard

Dupasquier, director of *Première Vision* and spokesman for the Lyonnais firms. "We didn't keep up with the 'locomotives' of couture like Mugler, Castiblanco and Montana. So they turned to the Italians for leadership and we lost them for 10 years."

A slick marketing operation, coupled with a startling design impact based on an updated and creative use of intricate weaving techniques and finishing expertise that have always been superior, have paid off. It has effected a reconciliation between Lyons weavers and couture designers — not only French couturiers like Saint Laurent, Givenchy, Chanel and Dior, but also U.S. designers — Bill Blass, Geoffrey Beene, Mary MacFadden, Gloria Sachs, Albert Nipon, Oscar de la Renta and Calvin Klein — with *Première Vision* in the role of marriage counselor.

"Even through the worst years, our technological potential and capacity stayed intact," Mr. Dupasquier said. "Now new machines are capable of very sophisticated treatments — our famous finishing techniques can give an aspect of natural prewashed silk, for example, based on an inspiration of American textile artist Sheila Hicks."

Now that they have recaptured the designers' attention, the Lyonnais plan to keep it. This fall's theme for next fall's fashion collections include: silks in vibrant colors and a supple line of fine wool, camel's hair, cashmere, lama and mohair in a color range of rich beiges, winter whites, caramels and warm browns. All will be splashed audaciously against backgrounds of the art and architecture that inspired the fabric designers.

— JEAN RAFFERTY

Custom-made Accessories

(Continued From Page 10)

if the woman is wearing a marmoset suit.

A nightgown ranges in price from \$100 to \$250 and matching bra and panties cost from \$38 to \$78 at Sabina Ross.

Poupée Cadolle's great-grandmother invented the brassiere in 1892 and the family has been perfecting it ever since. "The fashion now is a bra that makes it look as if you are not wearing a bra. Lots of women have been buying the cotton and synthetic jersey knit bras that are inexpensive and comfortable. Only they do not hold and they do not last, and a woman who has a heavy bust wants something with more support. Our bras last for years. I get orders from clients I have not seen for 15 years," she said. Her custom-made bras start at \$100, and take 15 days to make, during which there are two fittings. A full slip costs from \$125 to \$250.

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VW Stresses Roots In U.S. Sales Push

Troubled Concern Seeks to Trade On Reputation of German Engineering

By Warren Brown
Washington Post Service

NEWPORT, Rhode Island — The doorman at the Sheraton Hotel wanted to know the meaning of "Ausgezeichnet" — the German word for "excellent" — on the back of a 1984 Volkswagen brought here for a 1984-model preview.

"I think it means 'excellent,'" one hotel guest responded. "No, it's closer to 'outstanding,'" said another. "Oh," the doorman said, and walked away, unimpressed.

If the doorman's response to the slogan and its symbolism is a fair sampling of the public's attitude, it could doom Volkswagen's efforts to regain prominence in the United States, where it once was the king of imports.

VW, the West German automaker that brought America the low-cost, durable Beetle, is in trouble. The company's share of the U.S. auto market — including domestically produced and imported VWs — is 1.8 percent. That's down from 6.7 percent in 1970, when VW filled its U.S. showrooms with imports only. Also, many of VW's on-loyal dealers are using Japanese cars to boost sales volume.

VW's 1984 products are solid performers, but they mostly are repeats of what began rolling off the company's assembly lines several years ago. Even VW officials concede that, in the United States, 1984 will be a "bridge year," a period to get through with the products they have until the 1985 model year, when VW will introduce a newer version of its Rabbit, already selling in West Germany as the Golf.

VW always has been reluctant to change body styles or tinker with gadgetry, a policy that served the company well in the days when the Beetle, with its distinctive shape and charming quirks, had no competition. But VW's continued refusal to play with sheet metal seems to be hurting the company today, largely because there are so many other cars that look like VWs and that can compete with VWs in performance and price, industry analysts say.

So, instead of showing off new body styles or talking about significantly different engines and suspension systems, VW this year is emphasizing its ethnic heritage and corporate identity in a bid to increase sales.

The idea is to capitalize on what VW officials say is a strong U.S. belief that German engineering means superior quality. "It's not a car," say the new VW ads. "It's a Volkswagen."

But it's a last-chance strategy, say some auto-industry analysts, and it may be too late. "Volkswagen easily could have traded on that theme 10 years ago. But it's a fading image now. The quality image of Teutonic engineering essentially has been taken over by the Japanese," said J. David Power, president of J.D. Power & Associates, an auto-market research firm based in Westlake Village, California.

Not so, said Noel Phillips, president of Volkswagen of America, VW's U.S. manufacturing and sales subsidiary. VW's emphasis on its German heritage "on balance is the strongest marketing platform that we can use in this marketplace," Mr. Phillips said.

But VW's target customers — young, well-educated, upwardly mobile Americans — have been taking their dollars elsewhere. The more affluent among them are buying Volvo, the best-selling European nameplate in the United States. Others have demonstrated a penchant for BMW and Mercedes-Benz.

And the vast majority of VW's target group, as indicated by the 22-percent share of the domestic market enjoyed by Japanese automakers, are buying Hondas, Mazdas, Datsuns and Toyotas.

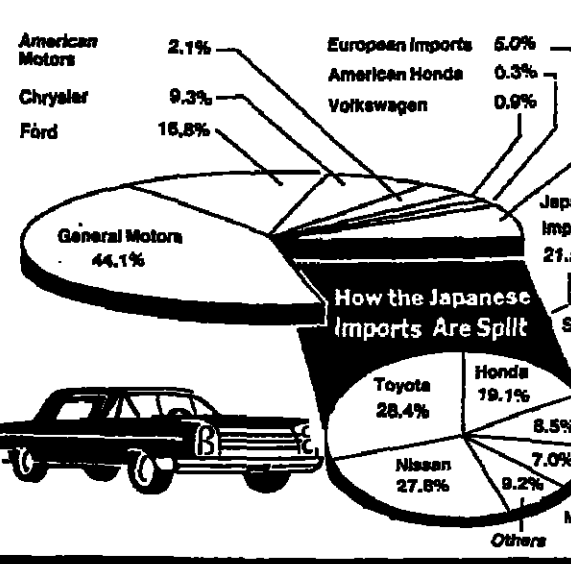
"VW has been sort of caught in a position where they're neither an economy-car company that can compete easily with something like the Beetle or the Rabbit, nor are they a luxury-car company that can compete effectively against products like Volvo. At the moment, Volkswagen is neither here nor there," Mr. Power said.

VW officials, including Mr. Phillips, grudgingly agree with some aspects of Mr. Power's analysis. Most of the criticism of VW's performance in the United States stems from the company's handling of the Rabbit, particularly the highly-fuel-efficient Rabbit diesel, Mr. Phillips said.

The Rabbit, introduced in the United States in 1975 as the successor to the Beetle, "was the hottest-

Dividing the '83 Model Year Auto Market

Share of new cars sold in the U.S. market for the model year ended Sept. 1983



selling car around for a while," said David Healy, auto analyst with New York-based Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. But he said VW stuck with the Rabbit too long, made too few visible changes, and insisted on charging a "premium price" for the car even though it was challenged by Japanese models.

The mistake VW made was to allow itself, in effect, to become regarded as "The Rabbit Company," Mr. Phillips said. "It's the old story about having all of your eggs in one basket," he said. "It's a very dangerous situation to be in. And we, as a corporation, have suffered for one simple reason above all else in the last couple of years, and that is that we had a total emphasis, not only on the Rabbit, but on the Rabbit diesel."

"The diesel became an absolute obsession of everyone in the days when the gas crisis had everyone involved in economy motoring," said Mr. Phillips. "Oh, we put a big, big emphasis on the diesels. In fact, more than 50 percent of the Rabbits that were being sold were with diesel engines."

"But, suddenly, one day, the market changed, and people weren't so much interested in economy motoring or diesels anymore. They weren't interested in anyone's diesels, it seemed. The diesel sales went down, and our corporate performance went down with it."

Now, VW is stressing its corporate identity, "the tradition of value, quality and consistency that Volkswagen stands for," Mr. Phillips said. And along with that, VW will stress "the fact that the company has a much better balance, a fine range of products," he said. "We particularly want to get across, as

best we can, that we are not a one-car company." Domestically sold Rabbits, including the newer, high-performance, gasoline-powered GTI models, are produced at VW's plant in Westmoreland, Pennsylvania. The plant recently has been working one shift because of the dramatic decline of diesel Rabbit sales, down 63 percent so far this year from 1982 levels. Sales of gasoline-powered Rabbits, led by the GTI, have increased 29.3 percent this year.

VW's other major car lines include the mid-size Jetta and the luxury Quantum. Those cars sold poorly in 1983, largely because of price. For example, a 1.6-liter, diesel-powered, two-door Jetta sold for about \$8,490 this year. VW is knocking \$1,100 off that price to spur sales of comparably equipped 1984 models.

VW officials say their company cannot return to the days of the under-\$5,000 car, strongly indicating that, at least in the United States, the company will abandon its fight for the low-end market. "We don't build a \$4,900 car anymore because we just can't do it. It would be an error kind of a car. We could not make it a real Volkswagen at that price," said James Fuller, a VW vice president.

The low end will be left to the Japanese, to companies such as Isuzu and Suzuki, both of which have a tentative agreement with General Motors Corp. to ship in a total of 300,000 subcompact cars for the 1985 model year. The Japanese also have poised themselves to grab those Americans shopping for cars with super fuel economy. Volkswagen, long the fuel-economy leader, traditionally got those people.

U.S. Bank Meeting Ends On Mildly Hopeful Note

United Press International

HONOLULU — U.S. bankers ended their annual convention Wednesday amid cautiously optimistic economic forecasts for the next year.

Robert T. Parry, chief economist of Security Pacific National Bank in Los Angeles, told the American Bankers Association that "chances of a prolonged period of growth and relatively moderate inflation are pretty high."

Economic growth, he predicted, will likely settle down into the 4-5 percent range next year, following the robust 9.7 percent rate in the second quarter and the nearly 7 percent rate in the latest quarter. "This relatively strong growth will enable unemployment rates to fall further, but they are not likely to fall below 8 percent," he said.

The bank economist predicted that inflation would rise, but "will remain moderate," partly because of the large extent of excess factory capacity and continuing foreign and domestic competition among producers. Interest rates, he said, "are not expected to change greatly." But, he said, "the trend could be downward through the next six to nine months."

Jerry L. Jordan, a former member of the president's Council of Economic Advisors, said that there was good reason to be concerned about inflation and interest rates given the huge federal budget deficit and the rapid growth in the U.S. money supply.

"There are still good reasons for thinking that the rates of inflation and level of interest rates recorded in 1980 will not be exceeded any time in the next few years."

But he cautioned that "deficits do matter" and that "the prospect of large deficits in the federal budget for many years into the future and uncertainty about the implications for interest rates are factors one cannot avoid when thinking about the outlook for the U.S. economy for the next few years."

Mr. Jordan, who is now a professor at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, also said the Federal Reserve has adopted "very rapid monetary growth targets for all of 1983 and their rationalizations as to why it will not be inflationary are not convincing."

Should strong monetary and fiscal stimulus continue through this year and most of next year, he warned that inflation could begin to rise rapidly by late next year and "make another recession inevitable, probably in 1985."

Wall Street economist David M. Jones said the economy is "at a critical crossroads."

The near-term future, he said, is brightened by a stronger-than-expected economic recovery and the expectation that inflationary pressures are likely to remain moderate. He predicted little change in interest rates through the rest of this year and "a moderate decline" in rates early next year.

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Trinkaus & Burkhart	Société Séquanaise de Banque	Svenska International
Verelins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited	Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	J. Vontobel & Co.	M.M. Warburg-Brinkmann, Wirtz & Co.
	Wood Gundy Limited	Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

Datatronic Set to Enter U.S. Market

(Continued From Page 15)

him out on the U.S. market." The analyst said that there are "hundreds of other specialized software companies cropping up in the U.S."

The best that Datatronic could hope for is a boost in U.S. home-computer sales around Christmas to lift some of the general gloom about the sector on the U.S. stock markets, the analyst maintained.

Mr. Gabrielson maintained that Datatronic is not like the other software houses with which it would be competing. "The creative part with us is about 60 software people," he said. "There are few software houses who have so many guys in the microcomputer field."

Mr. Gabrielson thinks that "user friendliness" is the key to selling software to a mass market consisting almost entirely of laymen. "When you are buying the software piece, all you have to know is one and one equals two. When you learn more, the software will upgrade itself," he said when asked how future Datatronic products would be designed. Mr. Gabrielson said it would mostly involve making systems that teach people to use them and are adaptable to a user's educational level. "The education part will be 90 percent tomorrow, today it is around 10 percent," he predicted.

He also believes that the company's exclusive focus on Commodore's PET, Vic-20 and Vic-64 computers won't change. "There is a lot of room for an independent software maker if you do it well on one machine," Mr. Gabrielson said.

In Sweden, Mr. Gabrielson's plans to shift the center of Datatronic's operation to the United States have stirred controversy because the company is portrayed as trying to escape from a planned system of "wage-earner" funds to be managed by union-dominated boards. The five regional wage-earner funds proposed by Sweden's Social Democratic government would buy shares in Swedish businesses with the proceeds from a levy on business profits and wages.

Mr. Gabrielson did not deny that wage-earner funds, which will probably be started in early 1984, have speeded his plan to move into the U.S. market, but he stresses the scheme wasn't decisive. "This is only tax planning," he said.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF Dart Industries Inc.

4 1/4 % Subordinated Debentures due August 15, 1987
Exchangeable on and after September 1, 1973
for common stock of
Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company

Redemption Date: November 14, 1983
Exchange Right Expires: November 14, 1983

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the 4 1/4 % Subordinated Debentures due August 15, 1987 (the "Debentures") of Dart Industries Inc. (the "Company") exchangeable on and after September 1, 1973 for common stock of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company that, pursuant to the provisions of the indenture dated as of August 16, 1972 (the "Indenture") between the Company and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, the Company has elected to redeem the outstanding Debentures on November 14, 1983 (the "Redemption Date") at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest from August 15, 1983 to the Redemption Date in the amount of \$12.01 for each \$1,000 principal amount. Payment of the redemption price and accrued interest, which will aggregate \$1,012.01 for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures, will be made on or after the Redemption Date upon presentation and surrender of the Debentures together with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the Redemption Date at the offices of any one of the Paying and Exchange Agents set forth below.

The Debentures will no longer be outstanding after the date fixed for redemption. The redemption price will become due and payable upon each Debenture on the Redemption Date and interest thereon shall cease to accrue on and after the Redemption Date.

ALTERNATIVE TO REDEMPTION
Holders of Debentures have the right on or before the close of business on November 14, 1983, to exchange the Debentures for common stock of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company (the "Common Stock").
The Debentures may be exchanged for Common Stock at the rate of 10.10 shares for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures. In order to effect this exchange, a Debenture holder should complete, sign and surrender to any one of the Paying and Exchange Agents either the NOTICE OF ELECTION TO EXCHANGE on the Debenture or a similar notice together with the Debenture to be exchanged. A holder who surrenders Debentures for exchange will receive a certificate for the full number of whole shares to which he is entitled. No fractional shares of Common Stock will be issued upon exchange of any Debentures, but in lieu thereof the Company will pay in United States dollars an amount equal to the market value of such fractional shares computed on the basis of the closing price of the Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the last business day before the date of exchange. If more than one Debenture shall be delivered for exchange at one time by the same holder, the number of full shares which shall be issuable or deliverable upon exchange shall be computed on the basis of the aggregate principal amount of Debentures so delivered. The exchange will be deemed to have been effected immediately prior to the close of business on the date on which the Paying and Exchange Agents receive such NOTICE OF ELECTION TO EXCHANGE or similar notice and the Debentures surrendered for exchange. Upon exchange of Debentures no payment or adjustment will be made for interest accrued thereon or on account of any cash dividends on the Common Stock delivered upon such exchange. Debentures delivered for exchange must be accompanied by all interest coupons maturing on and after August 15, 1984.

The closing price of the Common Stock on October 6, 1983, as reported in the Composite Tape for New York Stock Exchange-Listed Stocks, was \$89.13 per share. At such price, the holder of \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures would receive upon exchange shares of Common Stock and cash for the fractional interest having an aggregate value of \$900.16. However, such value is subject to change depending on changes in the market value of the Common Stock.

SO LONG AS THE MARKET PRICE OF THE COMMON STOCK DOES NOT EXCEED \$100.19 PER SHARE, HOLDERS OF DEBENTURES UPON EXCHANGE WILL RECEIVE COMMON STOCK AND CASH IN LIEU OF ANY FRACTIONAL SHARE HAVING AN AGGREGATE MARKET VALUE OF LESS THAN THE CASH WHICH THEY WOULD RECEIVE UPON REDEMPTION.

Delivery of Debentures to any one of the Paying and Exchange Agents after the close of business on November 14, 1983, regardless of instructions in any notice, will result in payment of the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount of the Debentures together with accrued interest to November 14, 1983.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York Corporate Trust Office 30 West Broadway New York, New York 10015	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York Banc de Paris 25 Brussels 1040, Belgium
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York Mainzer Landstrasse 46 6000 Frankfurt am Main West Germany	Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York Bank Mees & Hope N.V. Herengracht 548 Amsterdam 1000, The Netherlands
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York 14, Place Vendôme Paris 75001, France	Credito Romagnolo S.p.A. Via Armadori, 14 20123 Milan, Italy
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggoise 43, Boulevard Royal Luxembourg	
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited 100 Wood Street London EC2P 2AJ, England.	

DART INDUSTRIES INC.

Dated: October 13, 1983

Shares of Tribune Co.

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stock of Tribune Co., parent of the Chicago Tribune and the New York Daily News, began trading Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$27.75 a share, \$1 above the initial offering price.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Turner's Broadcasting System Buys Competing Headline News Service

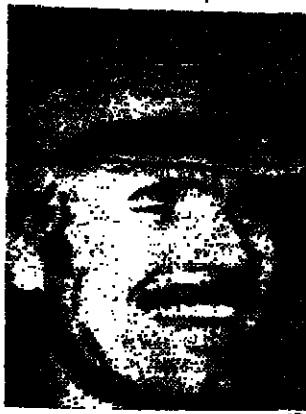
ATLANTA (UPI) — Ted Turner's broadcasting system announced Tuesday that Satellite News Channel, a headline service, had been purchased by Mr. Turner's Cable News Network for \$25 million.

Satellite News Channel, a joint venture of Westinghouse Electric Corp. and American Broadcasting Company, has been competing with Turner's CNN Headline News. Both the News Channel and the Satellite News Channel offer 24-hour news coverage.

The purchase was announced in a joint statement by ABC Video Enterprises Inc. and Westinghouse Broadcasting & Cable, Inc. "We will cash out \$25 million in cash for our share in the venture," it added.

Satellite News Channel "will discontinue operations, and either Cable News Network or CNN Headline News will be offered to cable television for the duration of the contract they have with SNC."

Both Satellite News and the Turner operation have been losing money. SNC Headline News is expected to lose about \$10 million this year and Cable News Network is expected to lose about \$50 million.



Ted Turner

West German Wholesale Prices Up

WESTBADEN, West Germany (Reuters) — West German wholesale prices rose 0.6 percent in September after a 0.8 percent rise in August, the government said Wednesday.

Edine Sells 50% Stake in Gammon

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Jardine, Matheson & Co. said it agreed to a 50-percent stake in its engineering and construction subsidiary, Gammon (Hong Kong) Ltd., to Trafalgar House of Britain.

A completion of the agreement later this year, Gammon will become a joint venture of Jardine and Trafalgar's international construction division, Cementation Jardine said.

The company said the sale price will depend on an audit of Gammon's situation as of Sept. 30, 1983.

Mediobanca Plans Share Exchange

MILAN (Reuters) — Mediobanca announced Wednesday that it has issued a 14.5 percent share offer to existing shareholders and holders of Mediobanca 14.5 percent, six-year convertible bonds, raising \$1.7 billion lire (\$108.4 million) from 136 billion lire.

Shareholders will be asked to exchange the issue at a meeting Oct. 28. Mediobanca annual report for the year ended June 30 also said it would be asked to authorize a three-year extension, until mid-1990, of the period permitted for making a 360-billion-lire bond issue.

Mediobanca earlier said profit for the year rose to 75.1 billion lire from 68.5 billion the previous year and declared a dividend of 1,400 lire, up from 1,300 lire the previous year.

Australia Assails EC on Sugar Accord

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — The Australian government says the European Community would have to demonstrate greater flexibility if a new agreement is to be reached on world sugar prices.

Australia and other sugar-producing nations that signed an earlier accord to stabilize world sugar prices are seeking a new accord that would allow them to export more sugar to the European market.

European officials contend the old agreement failed largely because of Australia's refusal to restrain subsidized production and exports of its member nations. Fair prices "can only be achieved if the new pact places effective limits on the capacity of other sugar producers to export to the world market," Australia's deputy prime minister, Lionel King, said Tuesday.

Exco Seeks to Acquire Stockbroker

LONDON (Reuters) — Exco International, the British money broking services group, is continuing discussions with two or three stockbrokers in an effort to acquire a stake in them, Financial Secretary John Irvine said Wednesday.

Irvine said that Exco continues to be more interested in an equity stake rather than a government gilt-edged broker but declined to name companies.

Industry analysts say Exco would like to acquire stockbroking interests in London and New York and have mentioned London broker Mackenzie & Co. as a possible target. They said that such an agreement would complement Exco's 75-percent holding in L.W. Carr, a Hong Kong-based stockbroker.

Wigmore's Bid for BHP Falls Far Short

MELBOURNE (Reuters) — Robert Holmes & Narney, a supplier of earthmoving equipment that is one-half owned by BHP, valued at \$1.6 billion Australian dollars (\$1.6 billion).

Wigmore's bid to buy a 10 percent stake in BHP, valued at \$1.6 billion, and two Wignores for each share of BHP, were each valued at \$1.6 billion. They were worth less at the close of trading on the Sydney Stock Exchange.

Wigmore's bid for BHP shares have been mainly on the strength of its bid for BHP, valued at \$1.6 billion.

Wigmore's bid for BHP, valued at \$1.6 billion, was a 10 percent stake in BHP, valued at \$1.6 billion.

Options (cents in \$)

	Nov	Dec	Jan
250-255	140-145	140-145	140-145
255-260	145-150	145-150	145-150
260-265	150-155	150-155	150-155
265-270	155-160	155-160	155-160
270-275	160-165	160-165	160-165
275-280	165-170	165-170	165-170

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Bache Manager Accused In \$5-Million N.Y. Theft

By Michael Blumstein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A manager in the stock dividend department of Prudential-Bache Securities has been charged in connection with the theft of more than \$5 million from the investment firm, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said.

The reported theft, in which three other men were also arrested Tuesday, involved the transfer of funds from Prudential-Bache to bank accounts controlled by those who were arrested, the FBI said.

The FBI said its two-week-old investigation would continue, with further arrests possible. The losses at Prudential-Bache, one of the largest U.S. brokerage firms and a subsidiary of Prudential Insurance Co., could total \$15 million and date back 18 months, a source close to the investigation said.

Peter Costello, a spokesman for Prudential-Bache, said none of the stolen money came from customer accounts and that the losses were covered by an insurance policy with Aetna Life & Casualty Co.

The FBI said that since January John Elfer, a section manager in the stock dividend department, authorized the payment of 60 checks totaling about \$5 million to five corporate accounts at Bank Leumi Trust Co. The stock dividend department distributes dividends to shareholders on shares that the company is holding for either its customers or its own accounts.

None of the five corporations did business with Prudential-Bache, Joseph A. Valiquette, an FBI spokesman, said. The three others charged with Mr. Elfer withdrew money from the Bank Leumi accounts, with some of the money winding up in the Ramapo Bank in Wayne, New Jersey, Mr. Valiquette said.

Kaiser Aluminum Seeks Buyers for Two Plants

OAKLAND, California — Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. said Wednesday it is looking for buyers of two refractory plants in Pennsylvania and Indiana. Refractories are heat-resistant materials used in a variety of heavy industrial processes.

The Federal Trade Commission had ordered Kaiser Aluminum to divest itself of the plants, located at Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania, and Gary, Indiana.

Peugeot Gains Partial Backing For Staff Cuts

PARIS — France's labor minister, Jack Ralite, has approved early retirements for 4,635 workers at Automobiles Peugeot and its Talbot subsidiary but has rejected a request for permission to lay off 2,905 employees at Talbot's Poissy plant, the ministry announced Wednesday.

Government sources, however, said rejection of the layoff plan may be reconsidered if Talbot comes up with a "satisfactory social program" aimed at retraining furloughed workers.

Peugeot's announcement in July that it planned to cut almost 10 percent of the work force at the two companies has been strongly criticized by trade unions.

The Labor Ministry said the early retirements were necessary because of overemployment at the two companies, but it added that because the Talbot layoffs are of national importance the government intends to obtain from Peugeot clear commitments for the future of the Poissy plant.

Automobiles Peugeot, a division of Peugeot, lost 1.29 billion francs (\$163.3 million) in 1982 after a 2.13-billion loss in 1981.

TI Says It Will Not Introduce New Home Computer in 1983

By N.R. Kleinfeld
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Texas Instruments Inc. has announced that, contrary to expectations, it will not introduce a new home computer this year.

The announcement Tuesday gave rise to conjecture that the company may be significantly scaling back its home computer program or even preparing to bow out of the market. Deep price cuts and a flood of products have made the home computer business hazardous for many manufacturers.

Other analysts suggested that the company may be waiting for International Business Machines Corp. to introduce its eagerly awaited personal computer, called the Penut, so that Texas Instruments can make its machine compatible with it.

"A decision has been made that for the balance of this year, which carries through the peak Christmas season, there will not be an introduction of a new home computer console," said Norman Neureiter, a company spokesman, in response to an inquiry. "We've decided we will concentrate our efforts on the 99/4a this year."

Sales of Texas Instruments' current home computer, the 99/4a, have been far more sluggish than the company had anticipated. It reported a second-quarter loss of

\$119.2 million, which it attributed to a sudden plunge in sales of home computers and software.

In June, after the company announced it would have a loss for the second quarter, its stock fell by more than \$50 in two days, to \$107. It has been selling for around \$120 recently.

Texas Instruments had been widely expected to introduce a more powerful and more expensive machine, known as the 99/8 and code-named the "Armadillo," at the Consumer Electronics Show in June. Though it was shown to some select customers, it was not displayed publicly and the company has never announced any plans for the computer.

The company, however, said Wednesday that it is not introducing a new home computer this year because such a machine never existed in the first place. The Associated Press reported from Dallas.

Mr. Gliniski said it was possible that Texas Instruments may drop out of the home computer business but still continue to compete in the educational market.

"Considering that it's Oct. 11, it would be a little late to introduce a product anyway," said Stuart Johnson, an analyst at Westburn & Co.

"It would tend to get in the way of other products. This shouldn't affect the company's finances. The question is whether the existing inventory of the 99/4a is going to be sold out."

Wholesale Prices Rise in Italy

Reuters

ROME — Italian wholesale prices rose 0.8 percent in August after a 0.7-percent rise in July, the National Statistics Institute said Wednesday. The institute said wholesale prices were 8.7 percent higher in August than they were 12 months earlier.

Wholesale Prices Rise in Italy

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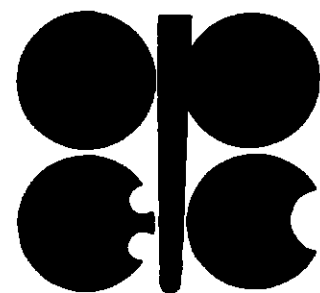
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Education: University Degree in Economics.
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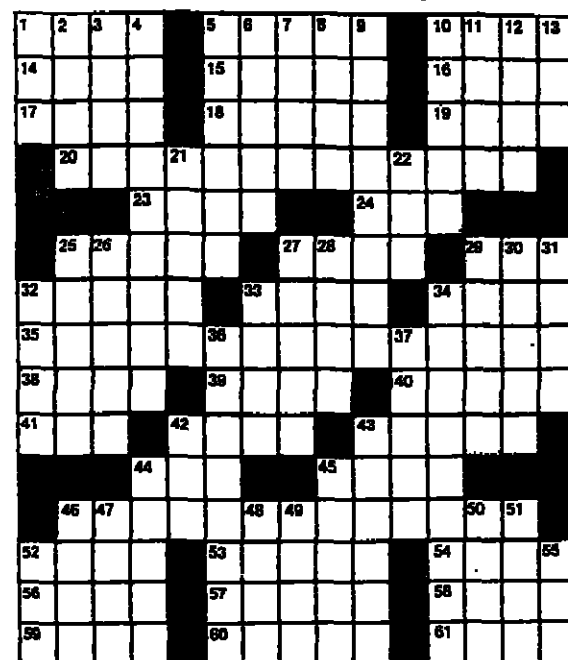
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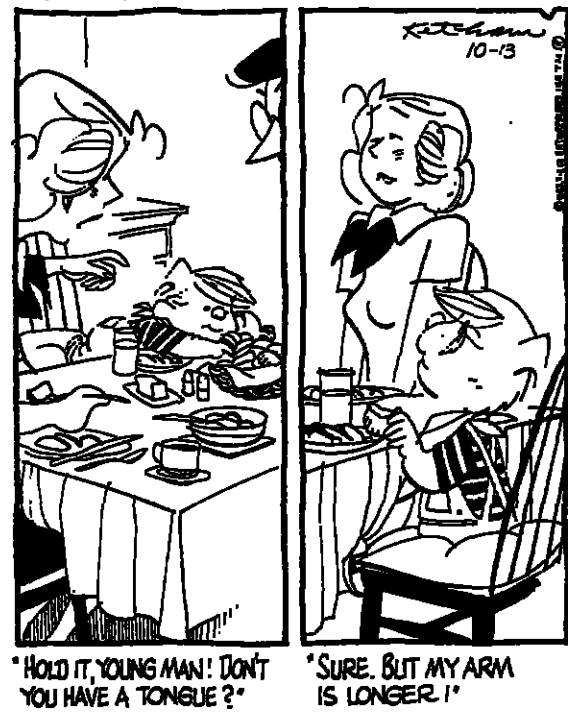
1 Prependal reading
5 Violinist
10 Size up the joint
14 Nerve-cell process
15 —en Rose
16 Esters
17 One guilty of century
18 Quasar's capital
19 Baghdad's land
20 Florida feature
23 "Famous" of baseball
24 Verse form
25 Harmonica player Larry
27 Flats, for short
29 Become encumbered
32 Dishonor
33 Teen follower
34 Engendered
35 Florida sight
36 Cohort
39 Whaler's cask
40 Agreement
41 Keep busy
42 Prejudice
43 Quitch, e.g.

DOWN

1 Prefix with treat
2 Depart
3 Given name in lexicography
4 Nonexistence
5 Give zest to
6 Widespread
7 "Match King" Kruger
8 Sound made by cut glass
9 Fanaticism
10 Upward
11 Yorkshire river
12 Half — over (quitted)
13 Upgraded Mr. T
21 Improve the text
22 Billboards
25 To any degree
26 Putter
27 Choreographer de Mille
28 Oliver is one
29 Sachet base
30 Garment seams
31 Air swirl
32 Exchange
33 One of Gumbert's subjects
34 Corsican family name
36 Sligo native
37 Deli choice
42 School vehicle
43 Source of yolk
44 No see-ums
45 Jetmaster of ballet
46 Eventual story
47 Eye part
48 Spinal thing
49 North, in Nimes
50 Plane part
51 Post Pound
52 Triangular sail
53 Poetic time

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOLD IT, YOUNG MAN! DON'T YOU HAVE A TONGUE?"

"SURE, BUT MY ARM IS LONGER."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumble words, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GOWAN
NIYKK
LOICAS
BLOUED

Answer: GOWAN, NIYKK, LOICAS, BLOUED

Now arrange the dotted letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: GOWAN, NIYKK, LOICAS, BLOUED

Yesterday's Jumble: BASIS LAPEL HAMMER ALBINO

Answer: Obligated according to law when you "concoct" A LIBEL—LIABLE

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Algeria 25 27 15 59 fr
Athens 25 27 15 59 fr
Amsterdam 25 27 15 59 fr
Berlin 25 27 15 59 fr
Brussels 25 27 15 59 fr
Bucharest 25 27 15 59 fr
Copenhagen 25 27 15 59 fr
Dusseldorf 25 27 15 59 fr
Geneva 25 27 15 59 fr
Helsinki 25 27 15 59 fr
London 25 27 15 59 fr
Lyon 25 27 15 59 fr
Madrid 25 27 15 59 fr
Moscow 25 27 15 59 fr
Paris 25 27 15 59 fr
Prague 25 27 15 59 fr
Rome 25 27 15 59 fr
Stockholm 25 27 15 59 fr
Vienna 25 27 15 59 fr
Warsaw 25 27 15 59 fr
Zurich 25 27 15 59 fr

MIDDLE EAST HIGH LOW

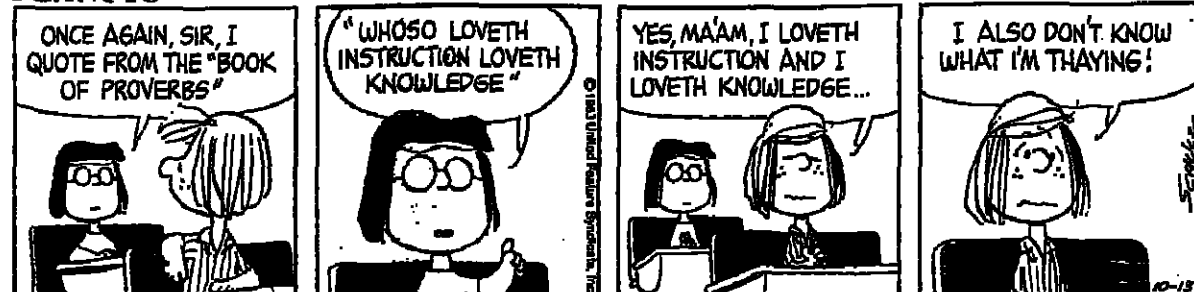
Ankara 21 26 30 32 fr
Beirut 21 26 30 32 fr
Damascus 21 26 30 32 fr
Jerusalem 21 26 30 32 fr
Tel Aviv 21 26 30 32 fr

OCEANIA

Auckland 16 41 11 52 c
Sydney 26 46 14 41 fr
Wellington 22 42 15 39 fr

Thursday's Forecast: CHANNELL, Rough. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. 13-15 (15-16). LONDON: Rain. 15-18 (15-16). MADRID: Fair. 16-17 (16-17). NEW YORK: Cloudy. 25-27 (25-27). PARIS: Fair. 25-27 (25-27). ROME: Fair. 25-27 (25-27). SYDNEY: Fair. 25-27 (25-27). TOKYO: Fair. 25-27 (25-27). WASHINGTON: Fair. 25-27 (25-27).

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



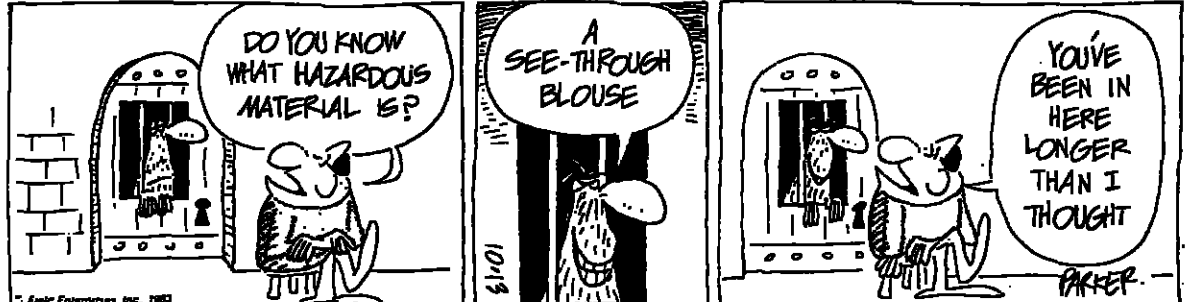
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



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Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto High Low Close Chgs

4800 Algonquin 518 175 18 +

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BOOKS

THE CHINESE BLACK CHAMBER: An Adventure in Espionage

By Herbert O. Yardley. Introduction by James Bamford. 225 pp. Illustrated. \$13.95. Houghton Mifflin, One Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

HERE'S a scene in this China diary that some readers may find hard to believe. In fact there are a number of such scenes in this journal, but this one struck me as particularly hard to credit. It concerns an evening spent with a rich man's concubine known as Mama who had come to the author's quarters to find out when he would deliver on a promise to secure a set of riding habits for her and her daughter. After removing her gown and performing some "gymnastic exercises," Mama, "perhaps to make sure that she and daughter got their riding habits," proceeded to remove the rest of her clothes, stretch out on the author's box couch, and motion him to lie beside her.

But as he approached, Mama blushed with fright at something she saw across the room. When the author turned to look, he made out, silhouetted in the window, the shaved head of his new chauffeur, Fen Tao. "Peeping is a common frailty," the author writes, "and I'm not above it myself, but Fen Tao's insolence had gone too far. As he blinked, endeavoring to see into the darkened room, I reached for my snub-nosed automatic, took careful aim at a hand grasping the window ledge, and fired. The hands slipped from the window ledge, and Fen Tao, like the Monk of Siberia, disappeared with a yell, his body crashing through the bamboo shelter. Loud screams and the hullabaloo of servants ensued.

Now this may strike one as the most egregious of tall tales, especially when the aftermath turns out to be that the author was chided by his superiors for merely shooting off the chauffeur's finger instead of killing him. But you have to take into account the time and setting of the incident—Chongqing, China, in 1939. It was a time when civil war between the Nationalists and the Communists, not to mention invasion by the Japanese, was tearing apart the already fraying fabric of traditional China. Chongqing, then called Chungking, was under daily threat of bombing by the Japanese. Food was scarce. Inflation was rampant. Death was imminent. These conditions served to exacerbate a traditionally dog-eat-dog way of life.

And then you have to consider that the writer of the account is the late Herbert O. Yardley, as James Bamford, author of "The Puzzle Palace," puts it in his introduction to "The Chinese Black Chamber." In the black and gray world of espionage and code-breaking, Herbert O. Yardley was a Calder mobile of bright bold colors. He was a free spirit in a land of onanities.

Herbert Yardley was the United States' foremost cryptographer. As the organizer, in June 1917, of Section Eight of Military Intelligence (MI-8), he forged the first link in what James Bamford calls "the long genealogical chain that would eventually lead to the present National Security Agency." He was a genius at breaking codes who was forced out of government service when then-Secretary of State

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Henry L. Simon issued his famous 1929 directive, "Gentlemen do not read each other's mail." At that time he turned to writing and produced such successful books as "The American Black Chamber," "The Blonde Countess" and "Red Sun of Nippon."

Eventually hiring himself out as confidential cryptologic adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Yardley became a favorite character among old China hands. He even appears in a book as late as Theodore H. White's "In Search of History" (1978) as "a man of broad humor and unrestrained enthusiasms," among which "were drink, gambling and women." Yardley also happens to have written "The Education of a Poker Player," which, if it advocates a style too conservative for Friday-night penny ante, is easily the most entertaining poker book I know of.

So you tend to believe the stories that Yardley tells in "The Chinese Black Chamber," which was written 42 years ago and suppressed until now because of Washington's nervousness about giving away cryptographic secrets. You believe his detailed accounts of breaking codes, especially the one that a character known as The One-Armed Bandit was using based on Pearl Buck's novel about China, "The Good Earth." You believe his story of escorting a Chinese woman home and learning later in the evening that her father had strangled her to death for keeping company with a foreign devil. You believe his loathing for conditions in China, and his prediction that while "China is in the process of change," it will not become what "the Western world, with its ideals of democracy and equality, has been led to expect."

There are two photographs of Yardley in the book, one taken before and one taken after his China experience. In the first he looks bright-eyed and expectant. In the second he looks like a tired businessman. You believe that China made Herbert Yardley sick.

And even if you don't believe him, he's such a good storyteller that you have to read him anyway. There are good punch lines even when he's setting it up for an anecdote. There's also a poker game, and I'm sorry to have to report that Yardley cheats in it by picking up exposed cards and then giving the deck false shuffles. But it was in a good cause. He was trying to win money so that one of his interpreters could afford to inoculate his three older children against the diphtheria that his youngest one had caught. Such medical hygiene was not something that an above-average Chinese warner could afford at that time.

ART BUCHWALD

Flying Unfriendly Skies

WASHINGTON—I have this hot line to a "crisis center." Every Monday morning I call up a guy and ask him, "What's the crisis of the week?" and for \$25 he tells me.

This week I called him and he said, "The big C is the airline crisis. It could be a Mount St. Helens."

"What happened?" I asked him. "The thing that started it all was the big boys in aviation wanted the airlines deregulated because they claimed they weren't making enough money. So the administration deregulated the friendly skies of the United States and opened them to the marketplace."

"Free competition is what this country thrives on," I said.

"The only problem was that after they got deregulated, all the big boys wanted to fly the same routes. A company that used to fly to Charlotte, North Carolina, decided to fly to London instead. Every major company put on flights to Hawaii and canceled flights to middle America. Instead of going to Missouri, Montana, one airline started a daily service to Tokyo."

"With all the competition for the major cities, the airlines got into a price war. First they cut their fares—then they offered you a free seat for your wife. Then they advertised you could take all your children with you. And finally, during the recession, they let you take all the people that you had met in a bar. There wasn't an empty seat on the plane, but there was only one paying passenger."

"To make things worse, the little guys started taking on the big boys and price-cut the hell out of them. The little guys were nonunion, no-fill companies who offered you nothing but a seat. But for \$39 you could fly from New York to Los Angeles with a lawyer in Newfoundland."

"I guess the free market was really working."

"It was for the little guys, but the big boys were going nuts. They

came up with new sales gimmicks. If you flew a certain number of miles on their airline, they would upgrade you from tourist to first class. If you flew 15,000 miles they would let you sit in the co-pilot's seat. If you flew 100,000 miles they made you president of the company. Most of the people now running a losing airline came up through the ranks from the 'frequent flier' plan.

"To make things worse, the big boys guessed wrong on what planes they would need for their companies. Some ordered planes that were too big—others ordered planes that were too small. When they had too many planes in mothballs, they had to sell a lot of them to the little guys who were putting them out of business. Of course it wasn't their fault. One of the major airline executives was walking through his terminal at Kennedy Airport and it was jammed with people. He immediately ordered six new 747s. What he didn't realize, until later, was that all the people there were from Central America, waiting for their grandmothers to get off the plane."

"That was an honest mistake," I said.

"To make things worse, the big boys, to protect themselves from their stockholders, invested their cash flow in other businesses, such as hotels, fast-food franchises and natural gas. Since they were making money in these businesses, the stockholders started demanding they spin off the airline part of their business."

"Everyone made mistakes. Eastern Airlines thought it could get healthy by having Frank Borman do their TV commercials. He was very credible but he didn't sell any tickets."

"Why didn't they scrub the advertising campaign?"

"What advertising executive is going to tell the chairman of the board of Eastern Airlines he can no longer do the company's commercials?"

"What a mess," I said. "I guess the big boys are sorry they ever asked for deregulation for the airlines. Are they going to go back and lobby for airline regulation again?"

"That's their only chance. Most of them have decided free air competition is for the birds."

Yves Montand, French Left at Odds

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

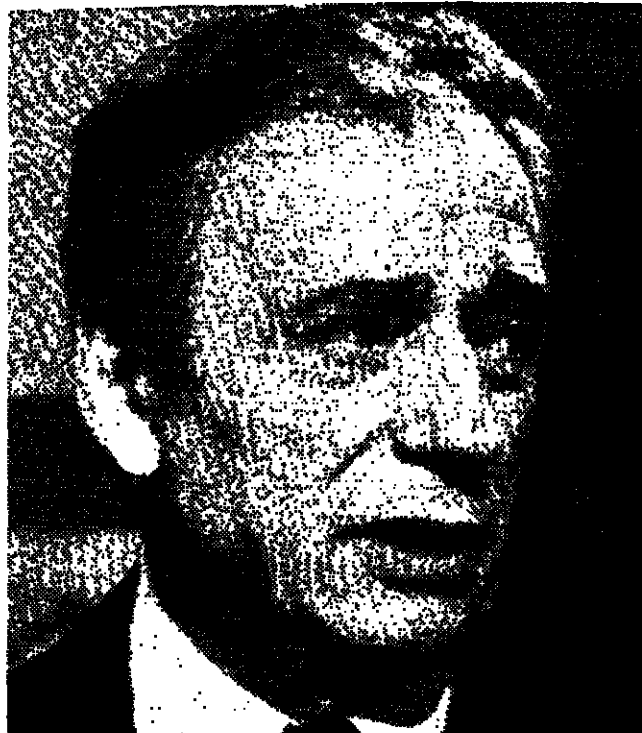
PARIS—On stage, Yves Montand offers audiences the extraordinary gift of a man at ease with himself. The voice is passion restrained, as relaxed as a walk in the sun.

The heat, the temper, the hard edges come elsewhere. In the last few months they have been part of the singer and actor's emergence at age 62 as a different kind of political player in France. He has said enough since midsummer to be attacked in *L'Espresso*, the Soviet government newspaper, and for a public opinion survey group to announce last week that 55 percent of the French believe that what Montand, the showman, thinks about politics is more important than what the country's professionals say.

He has said so much, in fact, that *Le Monde*, the Paris newspaper with the most direct ties to the Socialist government, wrote, "That's enough, Monsieur Montand! Too much is too much, Monsieur Montand." The Communist Party called him a turncoat and found what it insisted was an African proverb to deal with his case: "The higher a monkey climbs the tree, the more he shows his bottom." There was more: The party dragged out Montand's older brother, Julien, an employee of a branch of a Communist-led labor union, to say that Yves never worked much as a kid, liked to give a more "diversified" picture of his youth in poverty than reality would allow, and has taken on the "false vocation of somebody who thinks he can talk about everything with total self-assurance."

Once a working-class, leftist hero, the entertainer has become a problematical figure for some of his old friends.

Highly compressed, what Montand has been saying is that the Soviet Union is a brutal and aggrandizing state, that many people in the West refuse to understand this or to defend themselves against it, that French intervention in Chad was necessary but came too late, that the leadership of the French Communist Party is full of people who have been around since the time of Stalin and Beria, and that the



"You've got to continue to get indignant."

non-Socialist governments of France since de Gaulle knew something about running the economy that the current Socialist government does not. The French left has recently tried, wrongly, he said, to brand a few rightist extremists as fascists and was bogged down in a sentimentality "more dangerous than Stalinist leaders."

Samples from a conversation last week in his living room:

"People today only consider two solutions in dealing with the Soviets. That's not the solution. It's the firmness and solidarity of the democratic countries. I very much fear that the American struggle against Soviet expansionism is just a gadget, a gimmick."

"The United States, with everything that doesn't work in it—the problems of the blacks, the Puerto Ricans, the prisons, the corruption and on and on—is the last rampart of democracy."

"The greatest hypocrisy of the left here is to continually hide its own failures by accusing others of having been the cause."

"It's a very strange place in-

been deep. In the 1950s, Montand was close to the Communist Party, a signer of its petitions and an entertainer so welcome in Prague and Moscow that, as editorialists here often remind him, he met with Nikita S. Khrushchev. The party's influence on him, he acknowledges now, was so strong that he dropped songs from his repertoire because "it didn't like them. He became what he described this spring as a 'reverse bigot,' the equivalent of a Khomenni-ite, yes, it was the same thing."

The turnaround began in 1956. If his politics changed fully 25 years ago, the difference now is that Montand says he no longer is paying attention to all those people on the left who told him that speaking too frankly meant he was helping the right, the people for whom he had always felt so much contempt.

"It's like this," he says, hunting for explanation. "I was always against intolerance, injustice and humiliation. That hasn't changed a bit. But for a long time people didn't say certain things they knew. You couldn't go over the line. It all appears so clear to me now that I say, 'No, I'm sorry, here's the truth.'"

The problem with French political life and its reaction to his feelings, he goes on, is that it still thinks in 1930s terms: Everything is divided into a left-right equation. "That's old-fashioned and exhausting. All this right or left stuff. But there are just obvious things that need to be said."

The entertainer, who has a film coming out this month and plans to tour Europe next year with his one-man show, insists he is not going to become a politician. But he may break his political rule of the last 10 or 15 years of refusing to give his support to a single political figure. It will probably not be François Mitterrand, Montand respects 90 percent of the president's foreign policy ("clear and courageous," he says), but he cannot accept his alliance with Georges Marchais of the French Communist Party.

All his life, he said recently, "I simply looked to do the things I thought were right. Now, age is here. To right it, you've got to continue to get indignant."

deed where the words Solidarnosc or Afghanistan or Walesa are considered dreadfully boring. Our capacity for indignation is terribly limited, and the Soviets know it."

Coming from Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist mayor of Paris, this would intrigue no one. Set next to the name Yves Montand, the words have a different sense in this country. As an unusual entertainer, a man whose greatest skill may be his entrapment of an audience in a kind of elegant complexity, Montand has found out he can reach people whose ears run to wood for most politicians. As a man who has been associated with the left for decades, he now realizes he possesses a particular weight as a symbol of disillusionment.

Now that Montand is unwinding, he says, "I'm going to keep talking and keep yelling." Would he mind very much being called the French John Wayne, a visitor asks. "Go ahead," he says. "Whatever. I don't care. I want to wake people up."

The change over the years has

PEOPLE

2 Japanese Scale Test

Two Japanese climbers have scaled the tough southwest face of Mount Everest, overtaking an American team also trying to reach the summit of the world's highest peak, a West German climber said in Katmandu. Haruki Kawamura, 36, and Shoji Suzuki, 30, made their conquest Saturday through a route that has been climbed only once, by a British team in 1975, said Herman Wirth, head of the German Volunteers in Nepal. Kawamura became the second man to climb the three highest mountains in the world, equalling a record of the Italian alpinist Reinhold Messner. A Sherpa guide who accompanied the Japanese was reported missing. Wirth said, however, the southwest face was not exposed to the winds as is the west ridge route being attempted by an American expedition, which began its climb Aug. 24, 12 days ahead of the Japanese. Four American climbers, including two women and two men, will make their second attempt on the peak of the 29,028-foot mountain Thursday. Their first try was foiled by strong jet-streams lashing the peak.

They said they were steering and dithering the truck's wheels sawed north by land.

Rolls-Royce firebrand, 18, from his apprenticeship at Renault, because they said higher-



cut, with four-inch (10-cm) long spikes tipped with lead could poke out co-workers. Moriboy's job had previously threatened when he showed work wearing 18 carat gold chains, a studied jewelry salesman and a stud in the company said. "I mix up all the time in crowd-club," said Moriboy, have never injured anyone.

Cesar Pelli, an architect, the 75-story limestone and spire he has been contracted to build near downtown Los Angeles, says he wants to stop the project would be the tallest structure and will cost an estimated \$1.2 billion, and have dubbed Awful Tower. Pelli, 56, a native Argentine whose offices are in New Haven, Conn., signed the American Embassy in Tokyo and the glass-enclosed Garden at Niagara Falls. White River Park, Conn., contracted Pelli to put up a tower, and officials say only a money can stop it.

Marine in Beirut
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